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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2762

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16 February 1983

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2762

## CONTENTS

## COMORO ISLANDS

## Briefs

Cyclone Destroys Harvest 1

## GUINEA

FAPA Said To Be Entering New Phase  
(Morlaye Fofana; HOROYA, 2-8 Jan 82)..... 2Results of Eleventh Session of CEN Noted  
(Ibrahima Sory Camara; HOROYA, 2-8 Jan 82)..... 4

## LESOTHO

Striking University Students Return to Class  
(SOWETAN, 19 Jan 83)..... 6

## SOUTH AFRICA

Increased Resistance to President's Reforms Reported  
(SOWETAN, 25 Jan 83)..... 7Assocom Hits Government Interference in Marketplace  
(THE CITIZEN, 26 Jan 83)..... 9Students Turned Away From Mamelodi Schools  
(Monk Nkomo; SOWETAN, 25 Jan 83)..... 10Mine Workers' Union Holds Conference  
(Jentje Knuppe; THE CITIZEN, 26 Jan 83)..... 11Conference Discusses Energy Industry Plans  
(Keith Abendroth; THE CITIZEN, 26 Jan 83)..... 12Commentary on Johan Koornhof's Soweto Survey  
(Editorial; SOWETAN, 18 Jan 83)..... 14

Scrapping of Orderly Movement Bill Expected (SOWETAN, 19 Jan 83).....	15
Possible Scrapping Editorial Comment	
Social Responsibility of Industry Examined (Editorial; IIR INFORMATION SHEET, Oct 82).....	17
De Lange Report Slammed for Ignoring Classics Totally (Keith Abendroth; THE CITIZEN, 19 Jan 83).....	23
MAWU Confrontation With Wire Factory Reported (Sello Rabothata; SOWETAN, 17 Jan 83).....	24
Migrant Contract Workers Sent Home (Sello Rabothata; SOWETAN, 19 Jan 83).....	25
Corruption, Repression in Venda Described (SOWETAN, 24 Jan 83).....	26
Preliminary Census Report Figures Released (Sheryl Raine; THE STAR, 18 Jan 83).....	30
Stiffer Qualifications for Attorneys Proposed (THE STAR, 11 Jan 83).....	32
Impact of Severe Staff Shortages Reported (THE STAR, 19 Jan 83).....	33
Macdem, Anglo Transvaal Industries Merge (Don Robertson; SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES, 16 Jan 83).....	34
Putco Fare Increase Seen Unfair to Blacks (Joshua Raboroko; SOWETAN, 24 Jan 83).....	36
Increase of Black Population Forecast (SOWETAN, 24 Jan 83).....	37
Little Progress Seen in Solving Black Housing Problems (Editorial; SOWETAN, 26 Jan 83).....	38
Bishop Tutu Seeks Readmission of Fort Hare Students (Sam Mabe; SOWETAN, 26 Jan 83).....	40
Briefs	
Indian Policewomen	41
Polyurethane Industry	41
Natal Councils	41
Buses Damaged	41



Black City Centers Planned	41
Sri Lankan Tea	42
Bleak Future for Farming	42
Cuban Leader Visits	42
PFP Hits Ban	43
AECI Work Stoppage	43
Jailing of Dlamini Hit	43
Officials Destroy Crossroads Shelters	44
Conscientious Objectors	44
Soweto Councils' Merger	44
Labour Unrest	45
Broederbond Book Ban	45
Swiss Parachutists	45
Oriental Languages	45
Soviet Accuses 'MAIL'	46
Police Recruitment Soars	46
Newsmakers of Year	46
Japanese Chrome Imports	47
Relaxation of Sisulu Banning	47

#### SWAZILAND

Dependence on SA Maize to End (Louis Dlamini; THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 18 Jan 83).....	49
Exodus of Migrant Workers to SA Expected (James Dlamini; THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 19 Jan 83).....	50

#### TANZANIA

Finland Makes Three Year Project Financing Grant (SUNDAY NEWS, 16 Jan 83).....	51
Nation, Oman Stress Need To Promote Bilateral Relations (DAILY NEWS, 21 Jan 83).....	52
Political Education Teachers' Meeting Concludes (Mussa Lupatu; DAILY NEWS, 17 Jan 83).....	53
Jumbe Asks Zanzibar Paddy Workers To Work Communally (Ali Mwinyikai; DAILY NEWS, 17 Jan 83).....	54
Minister Asks Juwata To Probe Causes of Productivity Decline (DAILY NEWS, 17 Jan 83).....	55
Mishamo Refugee Settlement Self-Sufficient in Food Output (Mussa Lupatu; DAILY NEWS, 18 Jan 83).....	56
NEC CC Asks Government To Ensure Goods Reach People at Fair Prices (DAILY NEWS, 19 Jan 83).....	57

Kawawa Pays Tribute to Nordic Nations for Technical Aid (DAILY NEWS, 21 Jan 83).....	58
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## ZAMBIA

Nation Starts Negotiations To Reschedule Debts (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 14 Jan 83).....	59
Government Ready To Develop Eighteen State Farms (SUNDAY TIMES, 16 Jan 83).....	60
Auditor-General's Report Reveals Government Over Spending (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 22 Jan 83).....	61
Indian Deputy Minister Notes Good Cooperation With Nation (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 22 Jan 83).....	62
INDECO Signs Contract With Czechoslovak Corporation (DAILY MAIL, 22 Jan 83).....	63
Marxist-Leninist Seminar Resounding Success (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 24 Jan 83).....	64
World Bank To Report to Government on Nation's Energy Consumption (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 17 Jan 83).....	65
Illegal Emerald Peddling in Ndola 'Worsens' (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 17 Jan 83).....	66
Zambia Airways Management To Send Pilots to Ethiopia (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 24 Jan 83).....	67
Government To Pass Oil Industry Protection Law (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 17 Jan 83).....	68
Brazilian Farming Machinery To Be on Market in Next Two Weeks (DAILY MAIL, 24 Jan 83).....	69
Rice Appears Briefly on Lusaka Market, Now Scarce (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 21 Jan 83).....	70
NMC Reduces Bakers' Flour Allocation by Half (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 21 Jan 83).....	71
Norway Extends Village Agricultural Program (DAILY MAIL, 22 Jan 83).....	72
Water Shortage at Milling Company Cuts Mealie Meal Production (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 22 Jan 83).....	73

Gwembe Traders Seek Increased Mealie Meal Supplies (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 22 Jan 83).....	74
Chiluba Warns of 'Serious' Industrial Problems (SUNDAY TIMES, 23 Jan 83).....	75
Top Dressing Fertilizer Shortage (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 24 Jan 83).....	76
IMF Grans SDR To Meet Import Payments Shortfall (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 24 Jan 83).....	77
Pineapples Rotting in Mwinilunga Because of Market Lack (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 24 Jan 83).....	78
Minister Announces Revocation of Beef Price Controls (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 24 Jan 83).....	79
Families in Two Areas of Mkumbwa East Face Starvation (SUNDAY TIMES, 16 Jan 83).....	80

#### ZIMBABWE

Botsh Elected President of ANCC (THE HERALD, 20 Jan 83).....	81
Loss of Skill Labor Continues (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 14 Jan 83).....	83
Briefs	
Fuel Revenue Drops	84
Emigration Hits Small Centres	84
Record 'HERALD' Sales	85
Shana Joins ZANU (PF)	85

## COMORO ISLANDS

### BRIEFS

CYCLONE DESTROYS HARVEST--Paris.--A Cyclone that ripped through the Comoros Island chain in the Indian Ocean last week killed at least 10 people and destroyed 90 percent of the 1982 harvest, the Comoros Embassy in Paris said yesterday in a communique. The tropical storm, the worst to hit the Archipelago in more than 30 years, ruined much of this year's planting as well, leaving 20 000 people on the island of Mohli in immediate need of food aid, the embassy said. The cyclone, which began on January 10 and continued for 36 hours, tore roofs off homes and public buildings. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jan 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/643

FAPA SAID TO BE ENTERING NEW PHASE

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2591, 2-8 Jan 82 p 37

[Article by Morlaye Fofana: "FAPA: Toward a May '83 Deadline"]

[Excerpts] No people has been able to establish, maintain and develop itself without having practiced agriculture, livestock raising or fishing.

The PDG very soon became aware of this from the very fact that some 80 percent of the Guinean people practice agriculture. It was thus normal for the PDG to build its economic development program in the first place on the powerful pillar represented by agriculture.

Appropriate structures will be set up as and when required by the progress of the revolution. The latest to date are the district agro-pastoral farms [FAPA] and the district communal farms. They are, in their vocation, centers for agricultural production and dissemination of new cultivation techniques.

Such an option has led the party to provide, with regard to plant and animal production, the most reliable scientific and technical bases for its promotion. This is precisely one of objectives of our society's struggle to control nature, with a view to taking from it the elements required for our constantly growing needs.

It was the 10th Congress that decided on the creation of district agro-pastoral farms in our rural areas. They now number 360, with the task of modernizing agriculture, livestock raising and fishing, of insuring the farmers' advancement through appropriate new methods.

As part of this same impetus, the 50th session of the National Council of the Revolution (CNR) and the 11th National Congress were giving a more invigorating inspiration to these agricultural units by assigning to them 75 percent of the total number of students leaving the university.

Indeed, emphasis has been placed on the qualifications and growth in production of the FAPA. Equally, the duration of the work to be accomplished therein depends on the tasks to be carried out with the technical means put at the farmers' disposal (suitable land, housing, plows, tractors, livestock centers).

More than 22 years ago, Decree No 218/PRG of 9 August 1960 gave all the details relating to the tasks today entrusted to the district agro-pastoral farms. That is to say that the PDG development policy is one that is coherent, consistent and planned. The FAPA have given rise to the training of new cooperators within the Guinean school.

Until now, these young cooperators have enjoyed the greatest care and attention, both with regard to staffing and to provision of the material means of production. They will have a new responsibility when, as of 14 May 1983, 210 FAPA out of the 360 installed in 1979 will be independent pastoral cooperatives.

Thus, with this stage, we can say that the PDG is methodically carrying out its objectives. We are convinced that the farmers will reap good results from these gains, by giving proof of initiative and by designating their working method.

The new phase which is thus opening for our FAPA should enable them to be self-sufficient, without any intervention by the authorities, and to make a positive contribution to the nation's self-sufficiency in food.

9434

CSO: 3419/429

RESULTS OF ELEVENTH SESSION OF CEN NOTED

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2591, 2-8 Jan 82 p 29

[Article by Ibrahima Sory Camara: "The Truth From Beginning to End"]

[Excerpts] The 11th session of the National Economic Conference (CEN), as an authority for the review and analysis of the balance sheets concerning the management of the nation's economic units and institutions, continues this year to be an event which has strongly marked the life of our people.

This authority which is feared by some because it goes to the bottom of things by way of dialectic criticism, thus managing to reveal acts of dishonesty and duplicity and to dismantle the mechanisms of schemes and other bad accounting practices, but which is rightly expected by others to crown their efforts toward sound management of the national heritage-- is therefore characteristic of the concerns of the revolution, which is constantly reexamining itself in accordance with its own philosophy.

It is true that from one session to the other, the National Economic Conference remains dominated by a single concern: creating and promoting conditions of profitability for the country's economic units as a whole, so as to increase and improve the well-being of the working people.

The proceedings, organized in an atmosphere of relaxation and responsibility, were profoundly democratic. They were great moments of giving and receiving. They were a school in which those responsible for managing the country's economic units undoubtedly learned, because the lessons given were those of truth and accuracy.

Thus there were no hesitations, no shilly-shallying. Errors, inadequacies and anomalies, where they existed, were bared, and the session contributed the necessary remedies and solutions. Where embezzlements or misappropriations of funds had taken place, the authors, exposed, were handed over to the judicial authorities. Where it was shown to be essential to go ahead with a liquidation-extinguishment or an accounts liquidation, the session made and implemented the decision. But equally, the leaders whose management efforts ended in positive results saw these crowned with positive sanction.

What are thus, a priori, the lessons which should be drawn from the session?

For control of the factors involved in making the industrial units profitable, it becomes increasingly necessary to practice analytical accounting correctly.

For the economic units as a whole, it is essential for the leaders to apply a coherent policy of rational staff utilization, maintenance and upkeep of machines and premises, control of theft, embezzlement and trafficking. It has also proved necessary to promote a policy for the training and advanced training of workers, a policy prescribed by the Party-State at all levels.

In order to insure and guarantee the profitability of our economic units, it is clearly indicated that the leaders should continue to go ahead with cutbacks in expenditures, particularly those concerning the item "Transport and Travel."

The leaders, giving proof of a spirit of creation and innovation, should plan their units' stages of development within the framework of the nation's economic and social development plans, so as to put an end to any improvisation.

The 11th session of the National Economic Conference thanks to the energetic measures it has taken, and above all thanks to the strictness in which its proceedings took place, has unquestionably contributed to raising the awareness of the leaders of our economic units vis-a-vis their responsibilities and to improving their professional qualifications. The steadfast vigilance that it has exercised in the defense of the people's gains leads us to consider this as a victory which should accelerate the revolutionary process of building the country. We cannot then help proclaiming: "Long live the 11th session of the CEN!"

9434

CSO: 3419/429



STRIKING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS RETURN TO CLASS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Jan 83 p 5

Text] **MASERU — More than 1 000 students of the National University of Lesotho at Roma near here are to return to their lectures today at the end of a six-day strike.**

The chairman of the University Council, Mr J R L Kotsokone, announced yesterday that the end of the strike followed an emergency special meeting of the Council at Roma on Monday.

The announcement said the meeting resolved that all steps be taken to restore the normal functioning of the university and respect for the lawfully-established authority of the university.

The Council also resolved that an ad hoc committee be set up to investigate issues raised by the students. This committee will report back to the University Council within 10 days.

The entire student body at the university began an indefinite strike last Thursday in protest against alleged corruption and mal-administration at the university.

There was no sign of the settlement of the strike issue at the weekend when the Minister of Education, Sport and Culture, Mr B A Tlase, addressed the student

representative council and the university authorities and the student union at separate meetings.

The students decided to continue with the strike until their demands were met. These included the dismissal of the refectory manageress and the abolition of the coupon system used in obtaining meals, as the system was not suitable for the convenience of the students. The student strike has been peaceful apart from an incident involving the demolition of partitions erected in the dining-hall used to regulate the movement of students for their meals.

A student spokesman said they found these partitions "irritating and an insult to students."

They have pledged, however, "it is not our intention to go on a rampage on the campus damaging university property."

The weekend talks to try and find a solution were fruitless and the Minister of Education, the university authorities and two representatives of the student body travelled to Maseru to try and talk to the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, who was unavailable. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/642

# INCREASED RESISTANCE TO PRESIDENT'S REFORMS REPORTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Jan 83 p 5

[Text] **MEMBERS of the President's Council and Government have turned down invitations to take part in the University of Cape Town's summer school course on constitutional change, after initially having indicated that they would be willing to give lectures on the new constitutional proposals.**

The course has attracted the largest number of registrations of all summer school courses and among those who were invited to take part were, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, vice chairman of the President's Council and chairman of its Constitutional Committee.

Dr van der Merwe was in the official party welcoming the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, to Cape Town yesterday, and was not available for comment.

The UCT principal and vice-chancellor, Professor Stuart Saunders, said yesterday:

"The organisers of the programme made every effort to get a balanced presentation and to have speakers representing as many points of view as possible.

"Accordingly they approached a large number of people but were unfortunately unable to get anybody who was a member of the Government or of the President's Council to take part."

Professor Saunders is expected to make a fuller statement when the course on constitutional change begins.

The course has attracted interest from many parts of South Africa and from overseas, university authorities said yesterday.

There is widespread belief at the university that Dr van der Merwe and the other Government and President's Council members approached to take part in the summer school course were asked not to do so by a member of the Cabinet.

The step is believed to have been taken in protest against invitations extended by the

university to outspoken critics of the new proposals to take part in the same summer school course.

Among these are Dr Alan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the opposition, and Mr David Curry, national chairman of the Labour Party.

## United Front Against Government

**OPPONENTS of the Government's constitutional proposals are mobilising into unified coloured and Indian resistance against the Labour Party's decision to participate.**

As a period of intense politicking starts among coloured and Indian people, Dr Allan Boesak, who jumped into world prominence with his election as President of the Reformed Churches, is emerging as a major rallying force.

"One ought not to play around with evil. Working within the system for whatever reason contaminates you," he told a political congress at the weekend.

The Anti-SAIC (South African Indian Council) Transvaal Congress established a

United Democratic Front to unite resistance to the Prime Minister's new deal.

Prominent leaders, from Dr Van Zyl Slabbert to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, spoke out strongly against the new deal when the Labour Party opted to go in.

Coloured academic, religious and community leaders also spoke out against it.

But this is the first time a body has been formed to unite the opposition.

Dr Boesak told the congress that the situation called for vigilance and gave several reasons for rejecting the new constitution.

He said it would be interesting to see what the Progressive Federal Party did in relation to the mainstream of South African politics which opposed participation.

Meanwhile the La-

bour Party started a series of meetings today to inform coloured people of the reasons for the party's controversial decision.

The SAIC has reacted cautiously to the new proposals by calling on the Government to hold a referendum of Indian people to see whether they supported participation.

Parliament starts on Friday with a session certain to be dominated by the constitutional issues. Elections for the coloured and Indian communities are likely to be held this year and there is some unfounded speculation of a white election as well.

The only people who will not be facing a year of great politicking will be the black community — but the rejection of the proposals is based on the fact that they are excluded at all decision-making levels.

CSO: 3400/684

ASSOCOM HITS GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE IN MARKETPLACE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jan 83 p 8

[Text] CAPE TOWN. —

Government interference in the economy was attacked by the Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) yesterday in a submission to the President's Council Economic Affairs Committee which is investigating factors inhibiting the free market system.

Assocom submitted that an essential ingredient of economic growth was business confidence and this could best be obtained with minimum government interference in the market place.

The economy was, however, subject to a wide range of restrictive legislation which, in one way or another, impeded the competitive process.

Restrictions fell into three categories:

- Controls introduced where it was thought market forces were not working properly, without appreciating fully how market forces worked and without realising their distorting effects on the economy.

- State participation in economic activities,

either direct or indirect, such as parastatal organisations.

- Intervention for ideological purposes — for example, restrictions on employment in terms of the Group Areas Act.

Referring to agricultural commodity control boards, Assocom said it believed it was undesirable for primary producers who had a mandatory majority on the boards to be invested with wide-ranging statutory powers, including the determination of trading conditions for third parties.

Import control was criticised for the unnecessary administrative burden it imposed.

"Furthermore, it is an arbitrary, inefficient and highly discriminatory method of protection which can lead to abuse."

Taxation anomalies, Assocom believed, were causing resources to be redistributed "in an arbitrary fashion through confining special concessions to selected categories of taxpayers", for example, manufacturers in and outside, decentralised areas, farmers, exporters, co-operatives and members of pension funds.

On land tenure, it was submitted that limitations on freehold title, based

on racial grounds, conflicted with a basic tenet of the free market system — denying prospective entrepreneurs the right to engage in business on grounds of race alone.

"These limitations are particularly harsh on the Black sector since the bulk of business opportunity and economic activity lies in 'White' South Africa.

— Sapa.

STUDENTS TURNED AWAY FROM MAMELODI SCHOOLS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Monk Nkomo]

[Text] **MORE than 600 Form One students at two Mamelodi secondary schools are facing prospects of shattered careers due to overcrowding and a refusal to transfer them to other schools in the township.**

About 382 students at the J Mahlangu Secondary School and about 260 pupils from the J Kekana Secondary School have been forced out of classes — where they had been inrolled since the schools reopened this year — and told to go to other schools at Mamelodi East.

Most of the students interviewed said they had been forced out of classrooms and told to seek accommodation at the Rethabile and Izi-khulu secondary schools

in the eastern side of the township. "We have been legitimately enrolled, but now we must go to other schools which are not of our choice," said the students who vowed never to study at other schools.

The overcrowding at both schools was the responsibility of the respective principals who ignored instruction from DET officials that there be a ratio of 43 students per classroom as from this year.

"We instructed them last year that there should be at least 43 students in a classroom," said the Pretoria East Circuit Inspector, Mr W J van der Westhuizen, who expressed surprise at why students

wanted to enrol at the J Mahlangu Secondary School "because it produced the worst JC results last year," he said.

"A total of 1 342 students at J Mahlangu Secondary school were enrolled instead of the required 960 pupils," Mr Van der Westhuizen said.

"All the schools in Mamelodi were built for the local students who must use them," said Mr Van der Westhuizen. "We cannot afford overcrowding at two schools when there was accommodation somewhere else." Asked what would now happen if students were adamant and refused to go to other schools, Mr Van der Westhuizen said: "It's up to them".

CSO: 3400/684

# MINE WORKERS' UNION HOLDS CONFERENCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jan 83 p 9

[Article by Jentje Knappe]

[Text] South Africa could lose its position as a world leader in mining unless it stays at the forefront of technological advances, remains competitive and secures stability and peace in the industry, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plessis, said yesterday.

Opening the annual Mine Workers' Union conference in Johannesburg, Mr Du Plessis said it was the responsibility of all involved in mining to ensure that the industry reached its full potential.

Employers and employees should work together, initiating change where necessary to promote maximum growth of the country's economy.

The mining industry and agriculture were cornerstones of South Africa's economy and it could not be denied that the country's economic development thus far owed much to the stimulus of gold and diamond mining, although gold was too heavily relied upon as a commodity at present.

"The mining industry has given South Africa great standing in the world," he said. "It has earned a name for the country as a reliable and responsible supplier of strategic minerals.

"But if we do not stay competitive, keep up with new technology and have

a stable industry, we could lose our position in the world market.

"The workers must help in this. Everyone has a part to play in ensuring that we not only maintain our position but expand on it."

Mr Du Plessis appealed for higher productivity from workers, saying low productivity was the main cause of inflation.

"It must be said that salary and wage increases are major contributors, for without a corresponding rise in productivity, there must be an increase in inflation," he said.

On the White MWU's concern for protection of its members in the face of inroads made by Blacks in some job categories, Mr Du Plessis said the Government recognised the importance of the White mine worker, although it also adhered to the principle of encouraging change.

## 'Protect Us,' Pleads Union

THE Government should take steps to protect the interests of the White mine worker, the president of the Mine Workers' Union, Mr P C C de Jaager, said yesterday.

Speaking at the MWU's annual conference in Johannesburg, Mr De Jaager said that since 1980 and the announcement of the Wiehahn report on labour affairs, White miners had felt angry, humiliated, worried and unjustly treated "for obvious reasons".

They felt their futures were on the line and that blasting certificates might be taken from their preserve.

Since the fight against inflation had started a few years ago, Whites had found themselves being granted increases below the level of inflation while Black miners were granted increases above it.

"We are convinced that we now carry more than our share of the burden," Mr De Jaager said.

"We cannot be expected to continue pulling South Africa's economic wagon along alone indefinitely."

Mr De Jaager said the efforts of some mines to integrate races were also of great concern to members of the MWU.

"Slowly but surely, the mine groups are busy forcing total integration down our throats and making a mockery of apartheid."

Mr De Jaager said the MWU would try to put a stop to this kind of practice.

He appealed to the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plessis — who opened the conference — to try to safeguard the White miner.

# CONFERENCE DISCUSSES ENERGY INDUSTRY PLANS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jan 83 p 10

[Articles by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] THE odds are on South Africa's side in the giant game being played to find the country's own viable oil or gas fields, according to Mr P J van Zijl, managing-director of Soekor.

Meanwhile more than R460-million has been spent in the search, he told the Energy in Perspective Conference in Pretoria yesterday. Marketing of any oil found would be no problem. But the marketing of gas would be more difficult and complicated — with the western Cape being seen as the best possible area where it could be marketed.

In an optimistic address to the conference — delegates include some of the world's top authorities on fuel and energy — Mr Van Zijl said the country might just be on the verge of a viable find.

"If this structure turns out not to be the real thing I believe that, with the encouraging results so far obtained, the ever-improving oil field techniques and the quality and dedication of our staff, we have the odds on our side."

The results obtained by Soekor in the past two years were roughly in line with what happened in other virgin areas for about the same number of holes drilled.

Gas marketing was more complicated and risky than oil marketing and because of this Soekor liked to concentrate on finding oil rather than gas.

"But from our past experience I am afraid that even if we do find oil it will have some associated gas," he said.

"We should, therefore, rather recognise the gas for what it is — a very valuable commodity — and plan how it can best be used."

To date, since its formation in 1965, Soekor had drilled 73 holes offshore and spent R303-million, plus R50-million spent by other companies.

Onshore expenditure — before the switch was made to offshore drilling — totalled R77 400 000, of which Soekor's share was R37 400 000.

To get the picture in perspective, the North Sea should be examined

— the most successful oil province developed in the last 15 years.

There 1 850 holes had been drilled, and there were now 20 oil fields and seven gas fields operating.

"This means 68 exploration holes for each field. Comparatively, we should have had our first field in production by now. But taking the very favourable geology of the North Sea into account, perhaps we are not lagging far behind."

## Coal Still No 1

SOLAR energy is the most promising as a form of alternative energy in South Africa — but the country will continue to be mainly dependent on coal for many years to come, Mr K F Bennett, chief research officer of the University of Cape Town's Energy Research Institute, told the conference. None of the alternatives so far considered had the potential to alter the Republic's massive reliance on coal.

He reviewed various alternative fuels and sources of fuels, and said that in his opinion solar energy was the most promising.

## Warning Against Complacency

**SOUTH Africa is well on her way to energy self-sufficiency — but must beware of the complacency that is now obvious in other parts of the world, according to the Republic's Director of Energy Planning, Dr R H Scott.**

Dr Scott told the conference that the present time of oil glut should be seen by the Republic as a breathing space in which planning should go ahead — without complacency.

It was entirely possible for South Africa to be self-sufficient in energy provision by the end of the century, both from a technological and cost point of view.

"But it can be strongly argued in favour of a lesser degree of energy independence because of the advantages that may be had of situations such as the current world oil glut and depressed oil prices.

"Thus it is that we are in the rather unique position of deciding what is to be the next step in the synthetic fuels programme after successfully completing the Sasol Two and Three projects," he said.

Security of supply for the various transport fuels in the Republic was of paramount importance.

"Strategic crude oil reserves have been built up which together with Sasol's oil-from-coal are ex-

pected to provide the fuels needed to survive a future oil crisis."

Careful planning by both the public and private sectors to attain greater security through local production of liquid fuels was at an advanced stage despite the present oil glut.

The deputy general manager of Sasol, Mr T van der Pas, said there was no doubt that future fuels for transport purposes in South Africa would be produced from coal, unless large reserves of oil and gas were discovered.

"This is a possibility for which we cannot wait," he said.

## The Electricity Dilemma

THE chairman of Escom, Mr Jan H Smith, told the conference that South Africa's electricity supply industry was in a major dilemma — and co-operation at all levels was needed to get the country out of it.

The problem now facing the industry — as elsewhere in other countries — was how to cope with rising costs without turning electricity into a prohibitively expensive commodity or jeopardising the reliability and abundance of supplies.

"This is a dilemma which confronts many other industries as well, but the electricity supply industry is in the unique

position that short-term solutions — such as delaying expansion — tend to aggravate the problem in the longer term," he said.

The longer-term solution would involve not only the supply authority, but the consumer and State as well.

Closer co-operation was urgently and vitally needed between the three parties because only a mutual understanding of each others' needs and objectives could the ultimate solution be found.

Escom had pledged itself from its side to adhere to business principles, coupled with the advantages of a State monopoly, to keep down the true cost of supplying electricity.

"We can only afford the electricity we need if we manage to keep the cost of it within bounds," he said.



COMMENTARY ON JOHAN KOORNHOF'S SOWETO SURVEY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Jan 83 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

**PERHAPS THE** most striking thing about the findings in a survey of the urban black made by Mr Johan Koornhof is the fact that they come from the son of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Otherwise there is nothing remarkable about the findings simply because we have been saying the same things for years.

Mr Johan Koornhof made a survey of Soweto in which he is reported to have said, among other things that an overwhelming proportion of blacks wanted property rights and human dignity — and that 84 percent say they have no other home except in white South Africa.

Only 6,2 percent claim their “real home” to be a homeland, he also found out.

“The urban African forms the key to any settlement or constitutional arrangement in South Africa. The more we learn about their situation the better equipped we will be to achieve a solution,” he says. There is nothing original about that either.

Most black commentators have been saying exactly that and some of them have landed themselves in serious trouble for such an obvious solution to our problems. We can say this for Mr Koornhof. If he, who is perhaps an intimate part of the establishment, can say such things after such a long time, then perhaps there are whites who are at last facing up to reality.

Having said all that we believe Mr Koornhof has to be corrected in one significant area. He says about education that blacks generally feel there has been a definite improvement. Our feeling is that very few blacks in Soweto and almost everywhere else would say any such thing. If they do then they have to explain the uncommonly loud outcry and outrage we have had about the continued fall in the matric and junior certificate results.

Most of us are completely unsatisfied about the content of our education. What can be said at the worst is that there are a large number of schools that have been built in Soweto since 1976.

SCRAPPING OF ORDERLY MOVEMENT BILL EXPECTED

Possible Scrapping

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] **THE CONTROVERSIAL Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill is heading for the scrap heap.**

No official confirmation could be obtained yesterday that the Bill, which met with widespread condemnation, was to be shelved.

However, members of the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Constitution have been told that they will not be dealing with the Bill this year and they expect it to be scrapped completely.

The Bill was one of the trilogy of the so-called "Koornhof Bills" which were intended to improve the lot of blacks in the urban areas.

The Black Community Development Act was approved by Parliament last year and the Black Local Authority Bill is being dealt with by the select committee at present and is expected to be put before Parliament later during the forthcoming session.

The Orderly Movement and Settlement Bill has been described as placing blacks under a virtual state of martial law in attempting to control the influx of blacks to urban areas.

It is understood that instead of going ahead with the Bill the Government is now contemplating amendments to existing legislation that would toughen up influx laws.

The amendments could include far heavier penalties for offences

under the influx control provisions and the reversal of the decision of the courts allowing wives and dependents of people who qualify under Section 10 A and B of the Black Urban Areas Act to live in the urban areas.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof has already warned that he may amend legislation which would in effect cancel the decision in the Komani case which gave wives and dependents the extra rights.

The Government has announced that the Bill would be referred to the black local authorities for their consideration but this is seen as a way in which the Bill can be shelved quietly as it is highly unlikely that the Bill would receive any support from the black urban community.

Editorial Comment

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Jan 83 p 4

[Text] It may just be speculation but the news that the extremely controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill is heading for the scrap heap is very heartening.

There has been no official confirmation thus far, but it is reported that members of the Parliamentary Select Committee on the constitution have been told that they will not be dealing with the Bill this year, and they expect it to be scrapped completely.

The Bill was one of the trilogy of the so-called "Koornhof Bills" which were intended to improve the lot of blacks in the urban areas. When the Orderly Movement Bill was studied, however, it proved to be so controversial that it was attacked from various sectors.

The Orderly Movement Bill has been described in fact as placing blacks under a virtual state of martial law in attempting to control the influx into urban areas.

It is understood that instead of going ahead with the Bill the Government is now contemplating amendments to existing legislation that would toughen up influx laws. The amendments could include far heavier penalties for offences under the Influx Control Provisions and reversal of decision of the courts allowing wives and dependents of people with Section 10 qualifications to remain in the urban areas.

This Bill had sparked off so much resentment, outrage and amazement that there was a feeling Dr Koornhof himself was not too sure about it's effect. [as published] Had it become law it would have appeared that the reformist moves made by the Government would all be dashed under the carpet. For this was one of the most draconian Bills put before a parliament that is not exactly noted for its diplomacy.

The overall effect was that Dr Koornhof had actually made a stupendous blunder. He came under the kind of fire that wishes to suggest that even his seat was in jeopardy. That was certainly wishful thinking but this was the kind of reaction that the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill had on the population.

If the Government is going to throw it out, they will introduce other measures either to save Dr. Koornhof's face or to carry out something that was in the planning stages albeit that it was thoroughly messed up by the Bill.

Thus it will not surprise anybody that there will be tightening of influx control and that there are measures to offset rulings made by the Supreme Court on influx control cases. Dr. Koornhof has already intimated that the decisions made in cases which set a precedent that could lead to the softening of influx control would be reviewed in Parliament, and it is on the cards that new laws to offset these decisions are in the pipeline.

It is not as if the outcry against such provisions is only because they are so inhuman, but more because they are motivated by political factors. We are sure that the Government is looking more towards satisfying certain constituencies when it introduces such Bills which make no economic and even political sense.

CSO: 3400/642

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF INDUSTRY EXAMINED

Braamfontein IIR INFORMATION SHEET in English Oct 82 pp 1-4

[Editorial Feature: "Should Industry Carry a Social Responsibility?"]

[Text]

At a recent meeting of human resource managers the question was asked "What is all this fuss about retrenchment procedures - surely it is not the concern of companies to worry about the unemployed?" The ensuing debate of course, centred around the question of social responsibility, the appropriateness of asking industry to participate in social programmes, how viable this is and so on.

Before moving to any discussion on these issues let us be quite clear that our society has social problems which require urgent, ongoing attention. To mention a few:

- a population explosion
- inadequate health facilities
- inadequate education facilities
- the highest prisoner : population ratio in the world
- a housing crisis
- widespread unemployment
- inadequate social pensions
- a decline of manpower in the social services

Figure 1 on Page 2 provides a superficial penpicture of some of these issues.

It can be agreed that the roles of business, government and welfare organisations are different, and that businesses fulfill their primary social responsibilities through their pursuit of profit - their mission is economic rather than social. A delegate on a recent industrial relations course stated that the primary objective of a company was to supply employment - WRONG. A company is able to offer employment opportunities by virtue of its success as a growing, profit making concern.

This is a sound argument. However it fails to get to grips with any of the pressing issues facing our society today and it allows companies to adopt a very insular perspective as to their roles and responsibilities in a larger system. Despite being correct it is not helping.

Masi (1982) quotes from the Prudential Social Report,

"We once thought that the poor, the oppressed, and the handicapped were not the problem of business. This is what government was for. The same was thought to be true of law and order and justice. The same, likewise, for urban rehabilitation - and on and on through the roster of social ills. Among the many things we have learned ..... is that government alone is incapable of dealing with the social ills of our time ..... in a highly developed society like ours, the problems are so many and so great that all stable elements of the community, including businesses, must co-operate to solve them." (p97)

A number of groups recognise this:

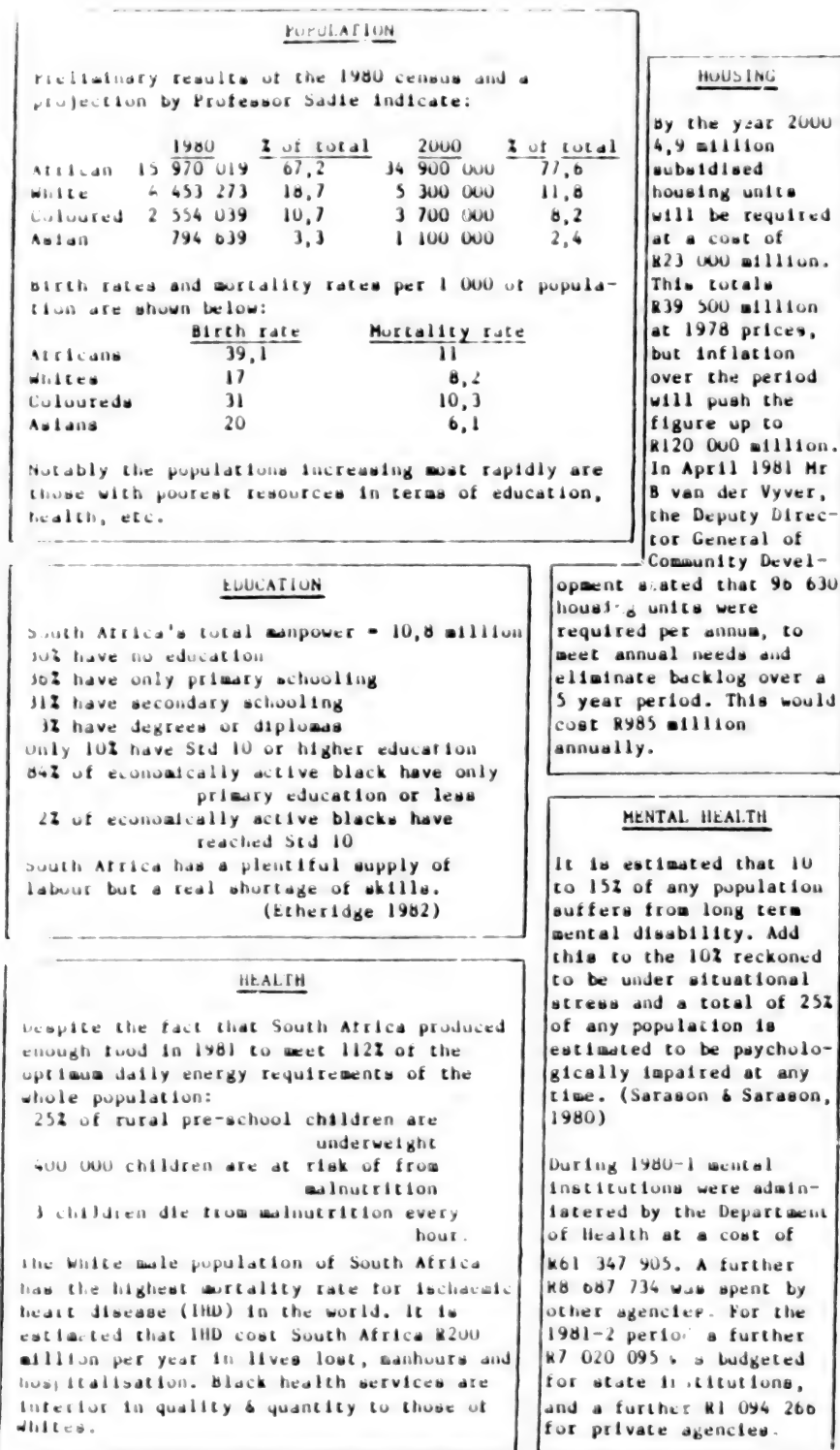
- Mr M C O'Dowd of Anglo American and de Beers Chairman's Fund which has an annual budget of R15m for education, research, charitable and cultural projects, recently stated  
"Shareholders expect company directors to preserve their assets, not only to make annual profits. We believe that Chairman's Fund expenditure contributes to the preservation of a stable society."  
(Financial Mail 29 October 1982)
- "Barlow Rand acknowledges its corporate responsibility to contribute to the prosperity and progress of all the peoples in Southern Africa." (Barlow Rand Group Code of Employment Practice)
- "The Anglo-Alpha Group of companies operates in a dynamic and changing society. We cannot risk being caught unawares by the events taking place around us ..... Our people are of primary importance in the achievement of the Company's objectives and we are prepared to devote adequate time, thought, action and money to ensure that they are developed to their full potential, used effectively, and adequately rewarded." (Anglo Alpha Social Policy 1981)

Some may not have the resources to embark on broad social programmes, but attention should at least be given to their own employees. The alcoholics, psychologically distressed, undereducated, sick and poor do not only occur in someone else's workforce. There is plenty to do within companies which has social significance.

#### TRADE UNIONS

"A Trade Union is in many ways a very peculiar kind of organisation. Its main work does not involve the production of identifiable goods and

Figure 1. A Penpicture of Social Problems in South Africa



[continued]

[continuation of Figure 1]

#### ALCOHOLISM

An estimated 6-10% of the South African workforce is affected by alcohol abuse, at an annual cost to commerce and industry of R500 million in terms of accidents, lost manhours, absenteeism, etc. Related costs would include the number of children in homes owing to alcohol abuse by parents, road accidents, etc. (Wilcock 1979)

#### SOCIAL WELFARE

Social pensions for the aged:

	<u>Amt of pension p.m. (Oct (1982)</u>	<u>% of pop. in receipt of State pension</u>	<u>Nos in receipt (1981)</u>
African	R 49	1,25	299 775
White	R138	3	205 858
Coloured	R 83	3	156 407
Asian	R 83	2	35 300

These pensions are clearly inadequate for daily living purposes. Poor salaries and working conditions have resulted in a serious manpower shortage in the social work profession, and a 50% drop in registration to study in the field.

#### CRIME

South Africa has the highest prisoner to population ratio in the Western world:

South Africa	440 : 100 000
U S A	189 : 100 000
Kenya	165 : 100 000
U K	75 : 100 000
France	52 : 100 000
Netherlands	21 : 100 000

#### 1979-80 figures

495 476 prisoners

241 441 = awaiting trial prisoners

75% of these are not returned to jail after trial.

Of those jailed:

77,87% jailed for 6 months or less

10,73% jailed for 6 months-2 years

6,26% sentences of +2 years

25% for influx control offences

#### Prisons Department Budget:

1979-80 R99 793 000

1981-2 R134 305 000

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

With the recession making itself felt in many companies, South Africa is experiencing a growing rate of unemployment.

Figures for registered unemployed in August indicate a 41% increase in respect of Whites (7 982), a 51% increase in respect of Coloureds (10 408) and a 33% increase in respect of Asians (3 231). Of course, actual levels of unemployment are far higher, and in the case of Blacks all figures are 'disguised' by the policy of removing such people from urban areas and returning them to the homelands. In February 1982, CPS showed 408 000 unemployed Blacks in South Africa, excluding 'independent homelands'. Dr D Webster of the University of the Witwatersrand recently stated that the unemployment rate in the country stood at 2,5 million - 24% of the country's workforce.



services, but rather the attempt to influence the actions and decisions of others." (Hyman 1975, p16) At base it is a group of workers with common interests who combine to protect and improve, through collective action, the economic and social status of its members. In a sense then, trade unions exist to pressurise employers and legislators to look after the social needs of the workforce. Of course, considerable variance occurs in the means they choose to exert such pressure, some confining their activities to purely economic considerations, others to broader sociopolitical issues. At the same time as they fulfill their roles as agents of social change, many unions provide in themselves legal, educational and social services to their members.

By virtue of their general aims and very reason for being, it can be argued that trade unions are cognisant of their social responsibilities. However, this is not as clear in practice as it might seem. For instance what level of social responsibility is exhibited by inter-union rivalry which disrupts a company's functioning, or by unions which disrupt essential services at critical periods, or by those which create unrealistic expectations amongst their members to fire emotions in a dispute, or by leaders who find the numbers and wealth of union members a useful power base from which to launch personal ideological crusades not always in line with grassroots needs.

No, trade unions must also ask themselves some questions about social responsibility before criticising company practices in this regard.

### CONCLUSION

Industry exists within a broad sociopolitical environment. Companies, while their primary objectives may be economic and while their major contribution to society may be made in the pursuit of profit, are being shortsighted if they believe that they can continue to function effectively in a society overburdened with problems. A company is permitted to function by the society in which it exists, and thus (even if only on the basis of its own survival) it should be concerned with the preservation of the stability of its environment.

Some groups which have publicly stated their intentions regarding social responsibility have been recently pilloried by sectors of the population when found wanting in areas of their practice. This has scared other groups into not wishing to publicise their own intentions: "if you stick your neck out someone will try to cut it".

In a transitional period such as ours it would be naive to think it is going to be an easy exercise, but at least some groups have the courage to say where they want to go and where their efforts will be invested. Sure they will slip up, there will be gaps and mistakes, there will be the



critics - but they are in there trying. Those who choose to keep their statements of social responsibility in their bottom drawers must answer some questions as to how serious or committed they are to the whole concept.

Likewise, trade unions, which by virtue of their function, have the luxury of being able to criticise existing practices and act as an ongoing agent for social change, should look carefully at where it is all going, the consequences of their exercise of power, their own ideologies and objectives.

Social responsibility should not be something that is squeezed out of one party by the other, it is something they should be looking at together.

MARK ANSTEY

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CSO: 3400/692

DE LANGE REPORT SLAMMED FOR IGNORING CLASSICS TOTALLY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jan 83 p 8

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] **THE** Human Sciences Research Council investigation and report into education in South Africa — hailed as the most important document ever in South African education — was slammed in Pretoria last night.

Top classicist Prof D M Kriel, professor of Latin at Pretoria University, hit the so-called De Lange report specifically for "totally ignoring" the classics.

Speaking as chairman of the Classics Society of South Africa, he told the congress of the society in Pretoria high-handed pragmatism was obvious throughout the report, and this had "crystallised to an unmistakable set of values which held disastrous implications.

"Implications not only for the classics, but also for the teaching of cultural subjects in general.

**Determine**

"If this set of values is to determine our approach to education, we can write a clear 'the glory has departed' over any idealistic view of true education."

He said that the main committee of the commission, in a "completely justified attempt" to correct an existing imbalance and provide more for practical education, had gone to the other extreme and created a new imbalance.

Modern classicists no longer believed that someone who had no Greek or Latin was not properly educated.

"This silly snobbishness has done us harm," he said.

But he deplored the move away from Latin as a prescribed subject for legal studies.

**Alarming**

"This apparent disregard for cultural values is the most alarming aspect of, and also our main ob-

jection to the De Lange Report," said Prof Kriel.

The crux of the matter was the apparent overemphasis of utilitarian, technological and economic considerations — which ran "like a leit-motif through the report".

He agreed that overemphasis on academic education for both Whites and Blacks was unhealthy, but called for a balanced approach.

He said he made a strong plea for the maintenance and protection of all "non-profitable" — or "non-paying" — cultural subjects in the educational system.

"Before we discard the so-called ballast of uneconomic subjects in a naive faith in the progress that complete capitulation to technocratic demands may bring, we must seriously recognise the irreparable damage to human existence this capitulation will bring," Prof Kriel said.

MAWU CONFRONTATION WITH WIRE FACTORY REPORTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text]

**THE Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu) has declared a dispute with Screenex Wire Weaving Manufacturers (Pty) Limited following retrenchments, and is to notify the industrial council about the matter in the near future.**

Mawu, an affiliate of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), said the Alrode company dismissed its entire workforce after their leave had started, following a dispute over retrenchments. The owners of the company, Messrs Freissle and Rosenbusch, are also alleged to have refused to speak to the union since the middle of last year. "They have not answered letters and telexes. They have

stated that they will not, in any way, deal with the union," the union said.

"Following discussions with the workforce, all but one of whom are Mawu members, the management agreed to renew all migrant labour contracts. However, just before closing, they cancelled 11 call-in-cards and refused to discuss this with the workers or the union. The union tried on many occasions to speak to management but failed when workers reported for work on January 3, this year. Management called the police and six workers were arrested. Only one was later charged with trespassing."

Mawu said the company had now hired about 73 migrant workers and was hiring

coloured and Indian workers to replace the skilled operators who have all been dismissed. Workers say that the company cannot produce anything without its old workforce. Most of them have very long services and are the only ones who can set and operate the machines.

The Mawu members intend to ask all the company's customers whether they are prepared to buy from a company which treats its workers in this way and exploits the migrant labour laws and racial differences. The major customers are mines, in neighbouring States and locally.

**The SOWETAN** could not get a comment from the company as the personnel manager was said to be in a meeting.

CSO: 3400/642

# MIGRANT CONTRACT WORKERS SENT HOME

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Jan 83 p 3

Article by Sello Rabothata]

[text]

**ABOUT 84 contract workers, mainly from Transkei, employed by Clifford Harris Construction company near Vereeniging have been forced back home after being retrenched before the expiry of their contracts.**

The Orange Vaal branch of the General Workers' Union of South Africa, the union representing them, is to seek a Supreme Court order restricting the company from dismissing the workers.

The union claims the company retrenched its migrant workers before the expiry of their minimum three-month contract.

## CONTRACTS

The contracts are to expire in March, they said.

The workers were retrenched last week, hardly a week after their arrival from different homelands.

Retrenched workers allege:

- They were dismissed before their contracts expired; they were not paid for the outstanding period of their contracts; they were given no notice prior to dismissal; they were not transferred to other

branches as promised by the recruiting officer and they were left "in the lurch" because they were not transported back to their homelands.

Angry workers who had thronged the union offices said: "Hardly any reasons were given for the termination of our contracts which expire only in March. We are sick and tired of being toyed around with by the employers just because we live in the homelands. I do not know whether they are taking advantage of the labour-dry homelands but they send us from pillar to post while our children are dying."

## UNION

The secretary-organiser of GWU in the area, Mr Phillip Masia, said his union had tried to negotiate with management at the company but there seemed no sign of agreement as to

the re-instatement of the workers concerned. Most of the workers left the area last Wednesday — a day after their retrenchment.

"We are now going to take the matter to court because the company's management is adamant they will not re-instate them. We must brief our lawyers so that we can start preparing for the court action. Management does not seem prepared to take the workers back or to pay them for the outstanding period," he said.

Mr Masia said GWU was not the kind of union that would buy retrenchment packages from employers because of the economic downswing. The economic downturn is the employers' and not the workers' worry. He said the workers who had already left for their homelands would be called back for re-instatement or to collect their dues.

CORRUPTION, REPRESSION IN VENDA DESCRIBED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Jan 83 p 4, 6

[Unsigned Article: "Smell of Fear Hangs in Venda--Hunger and Sudden Death Are as Much a Way of Life as Kickbacks, Bribes and Gifts"]

[Text] **THERE is something rotten in the state of Venda.**

Until just over a decade ago, this area — tucked into the topmost corner of the Transvaal close to the borders of Zimbabwe and Mozambique — was a primitive and sometimes savage backwater populated by an estimated 350 000 people who eked out an existence of subsistence farming.

Four years ago it followed Transkei and Bophuthatswana and opted to become the South African Government's third illegitimate child, "independent" in name only, with South Africa the only country to recognise it.

A situation that was perilous at independence has deteriorated. Venda is a land of fear, sudden death, vast corruption, hunger and disease. Economically, the independence decision has not changed the country drastically: there is virtually no economic infrastructure;

a few roads have been built and tarred, but there is still a paucity of schools, hospitals and employment opportunities.

An idea of the country's isolation is given by the Deputy Attorney-General of Venda, Tony Mancktelow, who was one of the South African civil servants seconded to Venda at independence. Concerned at the number of ritual murder cases which were appearing before the courts, he accompanied the police during an investigation in the rural parts with the aim of getting to understand the psychological make-up of the people.

"At a village, people started crowding around the car, shouting and waving in excitement. More came, until dozens were rubbing their faces against the windows of the car, staring at me.

"The police who were with me explained that it was the first time the people had seen a white man, although they knew of his existence,"

said Mr Mancktelow. All independence has done for Venda is to graft a modern political system onto a prehistoric body. The result is an anguished, confused and schizophrenic creature.

The people live in poverty and ignorance. More than two thirds of the economically active males have to work outside the homeland, but even when their incomes are taken into consideration, the individual income is a scant R20 a month.

But the Frankenstein has spawned a wealthy and sometimes corrupt ruling class.

A senior white South African Government official admits blandly that corruption is endemic: "It is part of the traditional way of life that you have to oil palms to get things done. Companies which want to do business here accept that kickbacks, bribes and gifts are often the only way to get contracts and, sometimes, just to see an important official."

In a country where only eight percent of the population over the age of five is literate, the President of Venda, Chief Patrick Mphephu, is an exception. With his Standard 5 education, he is part of the educated class.

He is also the most wealthy and powerful man in the country.

On a hilltop at the capital of Thohoyandou (which means "head of the elephant"), he lives in a palatial R750 000 home and runs a stable of luxury cars. He recently more than doubled his annual salary and now earns R48 700 a year, a mere R4 000 less than South African Prime Minister P W Botha.

The salaries of Venda cabinet ministers have also doubled and they now earn R36 500 a year, as well as having a tax-free allowance of R4 000 a year and various perks.

The Venda Government recently spent more than R250 000 on new luxury cars for its top officials. Each minister has two expensive cars — one for ceremonial occasions and one for everyday use.

Last year, the South African Government contributed more than R51-million to the Venda budget, while the Venda Government raised less than R10-million from their own sources.

According to South African Government officials, the true extent of aid to Venda is far greater.

"I would estimate that Venda is costing the South African taxpayer close on R300-million a year," said a senior government official, who did not want to be named.

"The Venda National Force is subsidised to close on R50-million annually, and the cost of almost 300 seconded South African civil servants must be close on another R70-million, what with accommodation and other costs taken into consideration.

"Other payments are made as grants by various departments direct to the various ministries concerned," he said.

The money being poured into Venda is to prove an ideological point: It is a multi-million rand conjuring trick designed to show thatbantustan independence is alive and well.

To be sure, it has a security spin-off in that Mphephu's regime has signed a "non-aggression" treaty with South

Africa and is a buffer against insurgency.

His regime is not popular, though, and may ultimately promote the cause of those "snakes and reptiles of the African National Congress," against which he claims he is waging war.

The ruling Venda National Party has twice been defeated in elections by the Venda Independence Party. On the one occasion Mphephu subverted the verdict of the voters by taking the nominated chiefs for a weekend to a game reserve where they were plied with liquor and gifts until they pledged support for him.

On the other occasion he more simply detained the entire opposition until they co-operated.

There is a smell of fear in Venda. It is government from behind barbed wire. It is a country where the national intelligence service commands more numbers in the telephone directory than the National Assembly and "traditional authorities" who supposedly run the place.

A cabinet minister was recently executed for ritual murder. There are four more ritual murderers in the death cells and at least 10 more awaiting trial for the same offence, including a relative of the President.

Detainees have filed in the past year more than R300 000 in claims against the Venda Government for alleged torture while imprisoned.

Lillian Maofhe, whose young husband Tshifhiwa died from

severe bruising and internal bleeding while detained, lives with daily harassment since the inquest court found two security policemen responsible for the death.

"I am in Venda only because the trial of those men starts next month.

"When my husband was killed, I was interrogated and threatened

because they wanted a statement from me.

"They searched my house, followed and harassed me and my friends and generally launched a war of nerves against me.

"My daughter was only four months old when her father died.

"There is nothing for us in this country when the trial is over and justice is done," she said.

The people are guarded and won't speak of their feelings about the Mphephu regime. A Government official draws one aside because he fears being identified by the "spies" for speaking with a journalist.

Recently, a security police official admitted to the Press that every room in the Thohoyandou Hotel was bugged. A local attorney routinely advises out-of-town clients visiting the capital to discuss private matters only in the relative safety of the hotel's poolside.

The casino at the hotel is itself a subject of controversy. President Mphephu and his top lieutenants accepted expenses-paid holidays to Mauritius from the man who was eventually granted the casino licence.

The businessman concerned, Jaap de Villiers, is criticised by South African officials seconded to President Mphephu's staff. They believe he has an undue influence on the President, who has on a number of occasions entered into multi-million deals with Mr De Villiers on behalf of Venda, without consulting with anyone.

The Casino Act of Venda was amended specifically to benefit Mr De Villiers and 12 sections governing the granting of a licence were repealed.

Mr De Villiers was specifically named in the act as the only person who may operate a casino in Venda — an unheard-of situation, according to the President's legal advisers.

The Casino Act was amended on a second occasion, to repeal the requirement that the holder of a casino licence also run a licenced hotel of a stipulated standard and size. Mr De Villiers' company now leases the casino from the Venda Development Corporation which owns Thohoyandou Hotel.

All decisions in Venda are taken by President Mphephu, whose shadow lies heavy on the land.

By the admission of South African Government officials, the President does what he wants and the formal apparatus of government such as the cabinet and National Assembly follow meekly in tow. Mphephu's closest ally is Minister of Works Alfred Tshivase.

"Very little depends on merit. If you want a job, you need to be related to the president, or be befriended by someone who has his ear," said a South African official.

"Equally, no matter how poorly someone performs a job they cannot be dismissed without the agreement of the President. It has happened that an employer will fire someone, only to find that person back the following day — by courtesy of Presidential edict."

Because job tenure is dependent on the whims of one man, the national occupation is passing the buck. No one wants to take a decision for fear of offending someone powerful.

A simple request to view the gardens at the Presidential palace can involve more than a dozen senior government officials in agonising and protracted negotiation with no decision ultimately being reached.

Driving through the lush countryside will take away the breath of any tourist. However, the beautiful scenery and the bounty promised by groves of wild mangoes and bananas serve only to conceal the fact that the peasantry are worse off now than they were a hundred years ago.

Traditionally, they subsisted from the land. A historical process which started with the need for labour and culminated in apartheid and resettlement, has destroyed that balance.

In spite of the fact that anything can grow in this fertile area more than 50 percent of the food needed is now imported from South Africa.

It is a situation aggravated by the fact that the farming estates bought for land consolidation from South African farmers, do not serve their intended purpose of providing land for the people — many of them have been usurped by the Venda rulers as grazing lands for their personal cattle.

The national symbol in Venda is the elephant. A bitter young Soweto man, a self-exiled citizen of Venda, describes the Mphengu rule as the reign of terror exerted by a rogue bullephant.

"They trample the people. That whole land is captive."

"With independence they sold us". — Own Correspondent.

[Page 6]

[Editorial]

[Text] **THOSE WHO** are used to making derogatory comparisons between South Africa and the so-called "barbaric" black regimes in other African countries, should simply take a look at what is happening in places like Venda or any other "homeland" for that matter.

The horror of "homeland" politics in general, and what is happening in Venda specifically, is told graphically elsewhere in this paper. With certain changes here and there the same kind of tragic situation, borne of the fraudulent whim to make the impossible become possible, is played out in other homelands.

It is not only a scandal but a tragedy particularly because of the pious way in which our Government and its commentators try to justify the fraud. The fact that this lush and beautiful country was once peaceful and the beloved home of many is now raped by a few bloated South African picked "leaders" makes the stain even worse.

Everytime South Africans wish to point out the bad things happening in places like Zimbabwe they should stop themselves in shame because of people like Chief Patrick Mphengu of Venda and others like Messrs Lennox and Charles Sebe of the Ciskei.

By all standards Venda is obviously the most backward of these so-called homelands. It almost seems as if the South African government deliberately picked people of the calibre of those we named above to mismanage the affairs of their lands. It is a shame and a scandal made worse by the fact that it will cost the whole country dearly one day.

Despite the fraudulent "independence" granted these so-called states that have deprived millions of black South Africans their citizenship, the kind of human suffering happening there is shocking. There is also the outright trampling on of human dignity and civil rights by men who are



not only uneducated but ruthless. We would have thought that the men in Pretoria who actually run these places would strive to knock some sense into the heads of people like Patrick Mphephu.

Perhaps the idea is to make these states go to seed and then tell the world about black inefficiency. If Chief Mphephu had been left in his traditional role to rule his country without the obvious fraudulent trappings of modernism things would have gone much better.

The awful thing for any black leader to go for this kind of independence, however hard he tries to make the experiment a success, is that he is damned by places like

Venda, the Transkei and the Ciskei. We are thinking here of Bophuthatswana with its certain pretensions of being better ruled than the other "homelands". They will in that country inevitably be tarred with the same brush — as is happening right now — when the day of reckoning comes.

The truth is that South Africa should not think she will escape the blame that will befall people like Chief Mphephu, nor will this country be spared the tragedy that will eventually engulf these countries in even more bitter sorrow. We will rue the day we allowed this kind of nonsense to go on unheeded.

ISO: 3400/678



PRELIMINARY CENSUS REPORT FIGURES RELEASED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Jan 83 pp 1, 17

[Article by Sheryl Raine: "Colour Is No Bar to R50,000 Annual Income"]

[Text] More than 83 000 whites, 32 000 coloured people, and 12 000 Asians earned more than R42 000 a year in 1980, according to the latest preliminary census report issued here by the Central Statistical Services.

Although the report presented no conclusive statistics on unemployment, 502 480 people of all races were listed as unemployed of whom 438 240 were blacks, 6 900 whites, 50 580 coloured people and 6 760 Asians.

Both sets of statistics, based on the 1980 census, probably have escalated.

If an average 10 percent salary increase for each year since 1980 is added to the R42 000 earnings figure, the country's top earners are well in excess of R50 000 a year these days.

Taking the present recession into account, unemployment figures probably have risen significantly since 1980.

A full census report is expected later this year.

In 1980 there were 1,9 million economically active whites, of whom 4 800 had no measurable income.

The category with the most whites, Asians and coloured people in it was earning R3 660 to R5 999 a year.

There were 927 780 economically active coloured people of whom 78 000 had no measurable income, and more than 255 820 economically active Asians of whom 11 080 had no income.

As to black workers (excluding those in the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda) there were 5,5 million economically active of whom 698 980 had no measurable income.

About 1,6 million economically active people earned between R1 200 and R2 399 a year. More more than 342 000 earned more than R18 000 a year.

Blacks in Skilled Jobs Increasing

The latest preliminary census report issued in Pretoria has shown, among other remarkable statistics, the extent to which blacks, hindered by job reservation, have begun to outnumber whites in some skilled job categories.

From the statistics in the report it is clear blacks are no longer just the backbone of the production, labour and services sectors, but have become indispensable in several important trades.

South Africa had 75 540 bricklayers, of which 42 680 were black, 20 960 coloured and only 9 320 white, according to the 1980 report.

Of the total number of 43 280 construction carpenters in the country, 18 620 were black, 12 320 coloured and only 10 320 white.

While there were 34 760 black motorcycle mechanics, there were only 26 940 whites in this job category.

In many trades whites outnumbered blacks, such as the boilermaker category, where there were 24 680 boilermakers altogether — 16 480 whites and only 6 180 blacks.

In managerial categories women and blacks were under-represented.

White men, 113 360 of them, formed the backbone of the country's administrative and managerial structure, while only 4 040 black men and women out of 5,57 million

economically active blacks were in this category.

White women dominated in clerical capacities.

The professional and technical areas were also dominated by white males, but coloured, white and black women made significant contributions in the technical field.

There were 101 760 black professionals listed, of which almost half, 47 920, were black women. Of the 70 740 black technicians, the vast majority (48 180) were black women.

Most of the workers in the country, of all races, were employed in the production and related worker-labourer category.

But, apart from these significant trends, the census report revealed a number of remarkable figures.

The country continued to employ many servants, including 4 000 white domestic servants on farms and elsewhere and 642 000 black domestics.

Women, it seemed, were invading more previously all-male jobs than before.

Eight white women were earning a living as construction workers, 20 as plasterers and 100 as welders and flame-cutters.

Among the other remarkable statistics were: the country has 105 580 farmers, 52 520 professional nurses, 7 040 lawyers, 13 900 doctors (including 1 800 white women, 560 blacks, 1 440

Indians and 260 coloureds), 2 680 dentists, 9 100 computer programmers and systems analysts, 49 620 general managers, 59 140 bookkeepers, 182 860 teachers and 29 200 accountants.

There were 4 820 traffic officers, 5 180 fire fighters, 2 000 sculptors, 2 820 actors, 1 440 athletes and sports coaches, 1 200 undertakers, 1980 alluvial diamond diggers, 16 400 bakers, 6 380 beer and wine brewers, and 29 920 tailors.

TSO: 3400/677

# STIFFER QUALIFICATIONS FOR ATTORNEYS PROPOSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Jan 83 p 16

[Text]

In an important development for the legal profession, the B Proc degree may be dropped in favour of the LL B as the minimum qualification for admission as an attorney.

The principle has already been adopted by the Association of Law Societies of South Africa, and has been cast into the melting pot of debate among lawyers, academics and legal advisers.

Mr N van Rensburg, secretary-general of the association, said the move was first suggested three to four years ago, but as yet the changes are still in the form of a proposal.

"Nothing is final, and I cannot say how long it will be before the new requirements are introduced, if they are introduced."

Cape Town University has already decided to go ahead, and no longer offers the B Proc degree to law students. In consultation with the association, other universities countrywide are also deciding whether or not to phase out the B Proc.

An LL B has always been the minimum qualification for advocates for admission to the profession, but attorneys could practise with either the B Proc or LL B.

According to Mr van Rensburg, the B Proc will remain an acknowledged and accepted degree and will probably be phased out only slowly.

In the latest edition of the association's magazine, *De Rebus*, the head of Unisa's department of legal studies, Professor W J Hosten, discusses the imminent change. He regards the proposal as a positive move to upgrade the quality of qualified attorneys.

"I don't think the profession was ever entirely happy with the B Proc degree. It was a compromise between the universities and the profession, and as such represented a half-way station to the LL B."

The BA-LL B combination takes students a year longer to complete as opposed to the straight

B Proc, but the LL B gives a better academic training, according to Professor Hosten.

The move, if implemented, will have a dramatic impact on the number of black law students, most of whom have chosen to pursue the B Proc course.

This is one of the problems which still need to be resolved, added Professor Hosten.

There is also no guarantee that the homelands which have assumed independence will choose to follow the same course as South African universities.

## IMPACT OF SEVERE STAFF SHORTAGES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] **CAPE TOWN — Deteriorating internal control measures in the public service and critical shortages of staff are costing the State millions of rands in uncollected taxes.**

The critical situation is disclosed in the latest reports of the Select Committee on Public Accounts.

The Auditor-General, Mr W G Schickerling, told the committee that his department had been able to carry out a basic check at only 11 of the 32 Receiver of Revenue offices because of severe staff shortages. His department could undertake an audit of only two percent where shortfalls of R637 112 were found.

He estimated that if a 50 to 60 percent audit was undertaken the amount could reach R100 million.

And the situation was not limited to the Receiver of Revenue, but also involves most other Government departments.

The situation led Mr Schickerling to say in the first part of his report for 1980-81 that "the certificate of correctness of the accounts was not furnished without hesitation and anxiety".

### Concern

The select committee is meeting again this week to consider the position, which it views "with grave concern", and has recommended that urgent attention be given to the situation.

The Commissioner for Inland Revenue, Mr Mickey van der Walt, confirmed to the committee that the position was serious. He said he had a staff shortage of 1 030. He was not willing to hazard an estimate of the losses in tax receipts being suffered as a result.

### Late

In a memorandum Mr Schickerling points out

that the financial statements of Government departments are reaching his department up to eight months late, making his job even more difficult.

In another memorandum dealing with internal controls in Government departments, Mr Schickerling said that in the Department of Community Development no checks at all were being made on spending and it was unlikely the department would be able to answer questions asked in Parliament about development and housing funds.

### Unable

In the Department of Education and Training the situation was so bad that 3 500 leave applications had not been processed.

The Department of Customs and Excise, because of staff shortages, was also unable to keep a proper check on imports.

MACDEM, ANGLO TRANSVAAL INDUSTRIES MERGE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 16 Jan 83 p 1

[Article by Don Robertson]

[Text] The gross over-capacity in the non-ferrous semis manufacturing industry and the threat of substitution prompted the merger this week of the copper, brass and bronze interests of the Macdem group and Anglo Transvaal Industries.

The new company, still to be named, will become the undisputed leader in its field with an estimated turnover this year of R130-million compared with the total industry turnover of between R200-million and R250-million.

In terms of the deal, Macdem will sell its wholly owned subsidiaries, McKechnie Bros South Africa and Maksal Tubes, to the new holding company, while ATI will contribute Denver Metal Works.

Once the deal has been completed, SA Copper Alloys, previously Huletts Metals, will be added.

The purchase price for McKechnie, Maksal and Denver will be satisfied by a package of shares and cash, the details of which will be completed only by mid-March. SA Copper Alloys will be bought for cash.

The deal will also involve the 5,7ha site owned by McKechnie in Wadeville and other properties, some of which might be sold in the future.

Because of the relative sizes of the various divisions, Macdem, which is 45% owned by Haggie, will have a 60% stake in the new group, with ATI holding the balance. Macdem will manage the new company.

While it is generally contrary to Anglovaal's policy of accepting a minority stake in an operation and ceding management control, the group was prepared to accept a minority role because of conditions in the industry.

Speaking to Business Times, the new chief executive of the company, Murray Coutts-Trotter, said that, in the extrusion field alone, industry capacity was about 40 000 tons a year compared with a current local demand of about 17 000 tons and exports of between 2 000 tons of 3 000 tons.

Conditions in the rolling and tube sectors, which together make up an industry total of about 100 000 tons a year, is similar.

Compounding this is an expected growth rate in the industry of about only 5% over the next few years, and the very real threat of substitution by other products such as plastic and aluminium.

By pooling the manufacturing facilities of the three companies, rationalisation of operations will be possible, which will mean longer runs, hence lower unit costs.

This will also result in the closure of some operating facilities, a reduction in stocks and a rationalisation of the distribution network.

The new company will focus its attention on exports in the future, an area in which South Africa is competitive internationally, exporting between 8 000 tons and 10 000 tons of material annually.

"The tendency in the past has been for local companies to compete with each other on the overseas market," says Mr Coutts-Trotter, and by merging the operations of the various companies this will be eliminated.

In addition, the export links that the companies enjoy can be pooled for the overall benefit of the group.

McKechnie has recently completed an R18-million expansion and refurbishing programme, which has led to an improvement in the quality and specification of the product, with a resultant boost for the export effort.

It has also resulted in a cut in imports of products which were not previously manufactured locally.

"The immediate priorities of the new group are to get the rationalisation introduced, to weld the team together and to make optimum use of the increased coverage of export markets," according to Mr Coutts-Trotter.

CSO: 3400/677

PUTCO FARE INCREASE SEEN UNFAIR TO BLACKS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Jan 83 p 1

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text] **BLACKS HAVE condemned in the strongest terms Putco's fare hikes for school children on the Reef which go up from today.**

They told The SOWETAN yesterday that the fares were unfair and came at a time when many blacks were facing prospects of retrenchment.

Putco is to increase its fares on the Reef in some cases by almost 100 percent.

A statement by Putco's public relations officer, Mr Pat Rogers, said that unlike adults' fares, scholars' fares had not been regularly increased over the years and some had not changed since 1975.

The hardest-hit scholars are those in Edenvale, KwaThema and Springs, where fares have gone up from R1 to R2 for a five-day ticket and from 50 cents to R1.

In Boksburg scholars will be expected to pay R1,20 for a five-day ticket. The fare has been increased by 40c.

In Wynberg (Alexandra), Dobsonville, Soweto, Western Coloured

Township, Riverlea, Eldorado Park, Kliptown and Innerdale, fares have increased by 50c and scholars will now be expected to pay R1,50 for a five-day ticket.

Mr Rogers said Putco recognised the importance of education to blacks and it was estimated that the 7,3-million school passengers a year cost the company nearly R3-million.

"The effect of inflation now makes it necessary to reduce the difference between the fare charged and the amount needed to operate. For many years now, Putco had offered special fares for school children.

A weekly ticket for Soweto schools works out at only 10c per trip, which does not cover running costs. Putco makes up the difference without claiming it from

the Department of Transport, according to Mr Rogers.

The company had to raise its fares to pay for more buses, fuel, depots, repairs, overhauls and staff wages, the PRO said.

## Hungry

An executive member of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches (WCC), the Reverend Cecil Begbie, said the increases would affect millions of black children whose parents had been hard-hit by the escalating cost of living.

Most children would be forced to 'go hungry' at school because parents would not be able to afford to buy them food. The fares were unfair and could spell serious results on the lives of many. Putco should have considered this factor before implementing the new tariffs.

## INCREASE OF BLACK POPULATION FORECAST

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Jan 83 p 5

[Text]

**THE BLACK population in South Africa's main metropolitan areas is likely to increase between 12 and 15 million in the next 18 years, in a process nothing can stop, says Dr Flip Smit, an advisor to the Government on urbanisation strategy.**

Addressing the annual congress on the South African Sociological Association in Potchefstroom, Doctor Smit said it was quite clear that "we cannot accommodate these new black urbanites according to previous concepts and current standards and regulations."

At the same time influx control measures were breaking down rapidly as more and more blacks needing the work in urban areas squatted in shacks just inside the boundaries of the homelands.

In a paper which outlined the political and social situation of the urban blacks today and the coming two decades, Dr Smith pointed out that: between 15 million and 20 million additional blacks will come to the urban areas of South Africa (including the black states) by the year 2000. Even if the Government's decentralisation measures are very successful three-quarters of these people will come to the metropolitan areas.

South Africans are unaware of the enormous power unchained by the urbanisation process which should not be made a political football.

Expectations raised by urbanisation among developing communities tend to be higher than the ability of the political system to accommodate them. Thus when poor conditions are rapidly improved, expectations rise so quickly that events are pushed to the edge of a revolution.

The urbanisation process of black people was the most important socio-economic and political developments in South Africa.

In certain African countries urbanisation resulted in an increase in the birth rate. In others

it resulted in a drop. In South Africa any drop in birth rates among blacks is largely cancelled by a decrease in the death rate among the children.

The housing shortage in metropolitan areas (estimated range from a shortfall of 300 000 to as high as 500 000 homes) would naturally lead to increased squatting in urban centres of the homelands.

The huge leakage of black purchasing power from the homelands to nearby white urban areas has led to complaints by whites that they were being squeezed out by blacks (swartverdringing). Dr Smit said.

But while the white buying public protested against too many blacks in central business districts, many of the urban services and functions, particularly in smaller platteland towns, could not be kept up without the reliance on black purchasing power, he added.



LITTLE PROGRESS SEEN IN SOLVING BLACK HOUSING PROBLEMS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Jan 83 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] WHEN THE 99-year-leasehold system was first introduced, the government made this announcement with much fanfare. To their disappointment, no sooner had the details been announced than the catch was seen — and the whole plan criticised.

In this case, the catch had been that the whole system would be linked to homeland citizenship. Clearly, the government must have realised that while this plan would have been saleable to their white right-wing supporters, it would make no impact on blacks. And so it was back to the drawing board — and representations were made by various interested parties.

Eventually, another "new deal" came from Dr Plet Koornhof's office. However, because of the suspicion created by the first "deal", blacks generally were skeptical about the system. As a result, very few people were keen in obtaining houses under the system. And so, over the years, very little progress has been made in selling the system to blacks.

Indeed, in some administration board areas, officialdom deliberately seemed to be keeping the number of such deals low — because they still believed that the black man's place is in his homeland. One

such board is known to be deeply involved in the provision of houses in the homelands, while the waiting list for homes in its area of jurisdiction is growing all the time — without the residents having any prospect of getting homes in the foreseeable future.

While much progress has been made in Soweto, very little seems to be happening in other areas — like the area of the Central Transvaal Administration Board. Members of the community councils there believe the red tape involved is causing the delays.

Suddenly, there seems to be another flurry of activity. There are suggestions that existing houses may be sold cheaply to people in black townships. This would provide the capital that is not readily forthcoming from the government for the boards to embark on new building projects.

Then, too, an announcement from Dr K's office states that teams of surveyors will be appointed to survey black townships so as to expedite the selling of houses. This process, it is expected, will be completed by the middle of next year.

Soweto's surveying is almost complete — thanks to funding from the private sector. However, having

achieved this, there is still too much red-tape involved in the whole process of getting homes under the 99-year-leasehold.

We keep on hearing of new developments in the townships, yet very little is seen — except for the effort of the private sector. But we must remember that the private sector only provides homes for higher-income groups, and in the final analysis, the average Sowetan still has problems finding a home. This is an area that needs urgent attention — and these are the people who are tired of press statements that a number of houses will be built over the next few years — with little sign of action.

SO: 3400/678

BISHOP TUTU SEEKS READMISSION OF FORT HARE STUDENTS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] **THE FUTURE of 1 500 Fort Hare University students expelled last year but later promised re-admission with no strings attached, is still uncertain with some complaining that the university has not kept its promise.**

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, yesterday told **The SOWETAN** that a number of anxious parents and students have informed his office of various problems they encountered in trying to re-register for 1983.

He said some applications had been turned down on academic grounds and also because applicants were in arrears with their fees.

The worried students and their parents told the SACC the moves were contrary to an undertaking made by the rector of Fort Hare, Professor J A Lamprecht, when he met a delegation of church leaders early last month.

Bishop Tutu said that after receiving the complaints he contacted Prof Lamprecht, who

reassured him that the statement released to the Press after the meeting held at the university was still valid.

Prof Lamprecht's undertaking was that all expelled students would be favourably considered for re-admission should they re-apply. None of those who were re-admitted would be victimised in any other way.

Bishop Tutu went on to say that Prof Lamprecht told him that applications from students who would normally be refused admission on academic grounds, would be reviewed and that those with genuine cases of financial hardships would be considered favourably for assistance.

He said Prof Lamprecht told him that to show the university's bona fides, the students who were arrested and charged after the chaos

which erupted during a protest against Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe at the campus last year, have been re-admitted pending the outcome of their trial.

Even those who wanted to go to other universities would get favourable testimonials. But all students have to settle their bills in full before their applications can be considered.

The meeting between church leaders and the university's authorities was on the invitation of Prof Lamprecht following earlier contacts made by the SACC to the university, to express concern over the expulsion of the 1 500 students.

The expulsions followed lecture boycotts by students who had complained of poor lighting facilities in their study halls at night.

Bishop Tutu said students who were in the dark about their future

with Fort Hare or those who had encountered problems when trying to gain re-admission should contact Mrs Anne Rathebe at (011) 28-2251 as soon as possible.

## BRIEFS

INDIAN POLICEWOMEN--Eighteen Indian women will be sworn in at a special ceremony at Port Natal police headquarters, Durban, today. All matriculants, they will undergo six months' police training at either Cato Manor or Wentworth. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jan 83 p 10]

POLYURETHANE INDUSTRY--South Africa's young polyurethane industry will be given a major boost this year through the establishment of a new company, Industrial Urethanes, a member of the AECI Group. The new concern, operational on January 1, consolidates the manufacturing and marketing functions of former AECI subsidiary Tebbe Polymers with the established range of polyurethane raw materials and formulated systems of ICI (South Africa). Frank Fisher, chairman of the new company, emphasised that it would be able to offer local industry a wide spectrum of products ranging from base raw materials, rigid and flexible foam systems to castable and injection grade urethanes, plus comprehensive technical service, from one local source. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jan 83 p 21]

NATAL COUNCILS--Pietermaritzburg.--Indian and Coloured local affairs committee members may get voting rights on Natal city councils. The first meeting between the Natal Municipal Association and the Coloured and Indian Natal Association of Local Affairs Committees has agreed that members of local affairs committees should be entitled to vote. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jan 83 p 11]

BUSES DAMAGED--Durban.--At least 18 Putco buses were damaged--some of them badly--and about 57 windows of the vehicles were broken when a mob of Black commuters went on the rampage in the Inanda district on the Natal north coast on Tuesday evening. The violence lasted for about half an hour and according to an official of Putco several bus drivers were injured by broken glass. Several of them had to flee from the vehicles. The Putco spokesman said that the overall damage to the vehicles was still being assessed. He could give no reason for the sudden flare-up of violence. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jan 83 p 12]

BLACK CITY CENTERS PLANNED--Pretoria.--A new city centre is to be built in Garankuwa, near Pretoria, at an estimated cost of R15-million. Mr E T Gobey, group manager of the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation in Mmabatho, said work on the city centre would start in June, with completion

to be in 1984. "The plans for the city centre have been approved by the Bophuthatswana government," Mr Gobey said. Plans are also being made for another city centre in Mabopane. It would cost about R11-million.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jan 83 p 10]

SRI LANKAN TEA--Colombo.--African countries, specially South Africa, as Sri Lanka's most promising buyers of tea, are helping to ease the recession the tea industry has faced in recent years. During 1981 tea exports to South Africa totalled nearly R9,5-million. Exports to the Republic exceeded R5,3-million in the first 10 months of 1982. Imports from South Africa have shown substantial increases. During 1981 the total value of imports into Sri Lanka reached R35-million and for the 10-month period ending October last year they totalled R22-million. Exports from Sri Lanka to South Africa comprised tea, rubber, dessicated coconut, coconut oil, bristle fibre, mattress fibre, tableware, cinnamon chips, cardamom and cloves. Imports from South Africa were dairy products, articles of iron and steel, fertilizers, petroleum products, wattle bark extract, containers for packing, unworked cast or rolled glass, calcium carbides and rectified spirits.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jan 83 p 8]

BLEAK FUTURE FOR FARMING--It was unlikely that the South African economy would recover fast enough to show a mentionable improvement in the internal demand for agricultural products, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said yesterday. Speaking at the "Agricultural Outlook Conference '83" in Pretoria, Mr Wentzel said the agricultural industry faced--on the one hand--one of the worst droughts in living memory, and--on the other recessionary conditions. "Debt has reached unprecedented levels, and it is uncertain how many farmers are today staring liquidation in the face." The Minister said farming today was far riskier than 50 or even 10 years ago, mainly because of the commercialisation of the agricultural industry, which was drawing the farmer closer to the economy. It was a fact, he added, that the South African farmer's production costs had escalated far more rapidly than those of his counterparts in overseas countries. "This automatically lowered the competitive position of our agricultural products on overseas markets." Turning to relations with neighbouring states, Mr Wentzel said South Africa could not be viewed in isolation from its neighbours. "I firmly believe that the Republic, in the southern African context, has a special role to play in the field of agriculture." In view of the Prime Minister's decentralisations plans, it might be necessary to also consider the decentralisation of industries for farming products. Mr Wentzel urged agricultural co-operations to play a leading role in this respect in order to develop the role of agriculture as an instrument in regional development. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jan 83 p 13]

CUBAN LEADER VISITS--Victoria.--Seychelles' Leftist Government, eager for Western aid to tackle its economic difficulties, has given a singularly low-profile to a visit by Cuban Vice-President Juan Almeida Bosque, informed sources said yesterday. Mr Almeida's programme was changed at the last minute to squeeze most of his talks with officials and other functions into the first day on Monday and he spent yesterday morning game fishing. Official statements made at the start of his three-day stay were couched in

very general terms, the sources said. No details have been given of his talks with President Albert Rene and no speeches were made at an official lunch with leaders of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, the country's only political party. The visit by Mr Almeida, whose country has generally close political ties with the Seychelles, comes when the Seychelles faces increasing economic difficulties. Tourism, the mainstay of the Seychelles economy, has dropped radically and the sources said the Seychelles were trying to turn to Western states, particularly France, for help in diversifying the country's economy.--Sapa-Reuter. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jan 83 p 11]

PFP HITS BAN--Cape Town.--The Progressive Federal Party has condemned the banning of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference's report on South West Africa. The 34-page report was compiled by the chairman of the conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, after a visit to the territory by a six-man delegation in 1981. The clergymen allegedly encountered widespread opposition to South Africa's continued occupation of South West Africa, accounts of atrocities committed by the military and massive local support for Swapo. The PFP's spokesman on law and order, Mr Harry Pitman said: "We strongly deprecate the manipulation of news to hide the truth about Namibia and South Africa." He said South Africans were being "placed at a disadvantage" by being denied the truth. "It is a tragedy that we are being denied the truth about Namibia. Foreigners know more than we do. We need to know the truth to make the right decisions," he said. Professor David Welsh, Professor of Southern African studies at the University of Cape Town, described the banning as "outrageous. I have seen Press reports on the bishops' report and I thought it was very good. It is simply outrageous that it has now been banned," he said.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jan 83 p 12]

AECI WORK STOPPAGE--About 300 African Explosives and Chemical Industries' Employees in Sasolburg yesterday entered their fifth day of work stoppage in protest against two white supervisors who they claimed use abusive language when addressing them. Workers interviewed said the two white men have also been responsible for the unfair dismissal of several workers retrenched in the plant recently. They maintain the dismissals were not connected to the country's economic recession. The company's production manager, Dr P C Ashwell, yesterday confirmed the stoppage and said workers' representatives were busy negotiating with management. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jan 83 p 3]

FAILING OF DLAMINI HIT--About 30 trade unionists have condemned the 18-month sentence imposed on trade union leader Phillip Dlamini for refusing to testify in a terrorism trial in Johannesburg last week. The unionists affiliated to the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), and the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, an affiliate of Fosatu, observed a moment of silence during a special service held in Johannesburg on Friday. In a statement afterwards they also condemned the solitary confinement legislation in South Africa. Phillip Dlamini, former general secretary of the A Black Municipality Workers' Union, was sentenced after refusing to testify in the much publicised trial of Miss Lillian Keagile in the

Johannesburg Regional Court. In a statement the unionists said they protested against unjust victimisation, intimidation and subjugation by the South African Government on trade unionists. "We condemn solitary confinement and feel this form of legislation is unfair. We support the stand Dlamini has taken," said Mrs Agnes Molefe, general secretary of the South African Laundry Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Workers' Union. In a separate statement, Mawu also condemned the sentence imposed on Mr Dlamini. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 Jan 83 p 3]

OFFICIALS DESTROY CROSSROADS SHELTERS--Temporary shelters of more than 200 homeless Crossroads people were yesterday destroyed by Cape Administration Board officials. The belongings of the 40 families who had been sleeping in the open since vacating Nxolog School at the beginning of the term last week were strewn in the sand. Mothers with children took refuge in a nearby shack. Previously the people had erected shelters on an open lot but these were destroyed by Administration Board officials late last year. Board vehicles arrived yesterday to demolish the plastic and wood shelters. The materials were loaded onto a truck and removed. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jan 83 p 1]

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS--Another 41 Jehovah's Witness conscientious objectors were each sentenced to three years in detention barracks yesterday for refusing to do national service. A total of 66 Jehovah's Witnesses have been found guilty by courts martial in Voortrekkerhoogte in the last week for refusing to do national service. The 41 men who appeared yesterday were marched into the court en mass and were asked if any where not guilty. No man stepped forward. They were all marched out again and the court conferred for a short period. They were marched back and the president of the court, Major David Botha, found them guilty. After the court had dismissed them, many of them gathered outside after putting on blue overalls they had bought themselves. The majority of the men who were found guilty yesterday had been posted to the Technical Training School of the Personnel Services School in Voortrekkerhoogte. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jan 83 p 4]

SOWETO COUNCILS' MERGER--A merger of the three Soweto community councils was rejected at a meeting held in Soweto yesterday. Two of the three councils--Dobsonville and Diepmeadow--were against unification while the Soweto council supported the measure. Mr David Thebehali, Mayor of Soweto Council, said it would be economically advantageous if there was one council for the whole of Soweto. "It would benefit the people of Soweto financially because three municipalities, three mayoral cars, three council chambers and three mayors are expensive and unnecessary, in such a small area," he said. The three councils held discussions after a meeting with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Cooperation and Development, in November last year in the proposal that the councils should unite. Mr Thebehali said as the discussions had broken down the matter rested in the hands of Dr Koornhof who had the power to order a merger. Spokesmen for the Diepmeadows and Dobsonville councils were not available for comment. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jan 83 p 4]



LABOUR UNREST--Labour unrest such as strikes, retrenchment and blacks' distrust of state machinery needed a national conciliation service in the private sector. The executive director of the Manpower and Management Foundation of Southern Africa, Dr John Burns, said national conciliation would make an important contribution to labour peace and stability in South Africa. He said such a service should be a private-sector-run service, recognised but not appointed or controlled in any way by the State. It should offer mediation, arbitration, conciliation and other conciliatory services to employers and employees. Its service should be rendered by persons selected from a panel of experts from various disciplines with a high degree of cost flexibility built in. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Jan 83 p 2]

BROEDERBOND BOOK BAN--Never judge a book by its cover--an old saying which may be relevant to a recent embargo order against an imported publication. In Christmas Eve the Customs Department slapped a ban on a book, "The Broederbond", while it awaited a decision on its acceptability. The embargo has now been lifted--which is fortunate, as the book is a best-seller in South Africa. It was first released here in 1978 under the title of "The Super Afrikaners", and was written about the Broederbond by SUNDAY TIMES news editor Hans Strydom and the paper's political correspondent, Ivor Wilkins. The book sold 45 000 copies here in hard and soft cover. However, the overseas publishers decided on a different title--and it was a copy of this edition which underwent Government scrutiny before being approved. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 16 Jan 83 p 5]

SWISS PARACHUTISTS--At the weekend 60 Swiss parachutists returned to Europe, full of praise for South Africa and its sport administrators. They were members of the Swiss national team and the Phantom Club contingent from Berne. "We will be back," they said as they left Phalaborwa, where the Springbok team came out on top. Residents became accustomed to brightly coloured parachutes over the town and streamed to the airport for a closer look during the three-day event. There were 2 400 jumps without mishap. Groups of four at a time left planes at a height of 3 000 m and were required to make up certain formations during a free-fall period of 35 seconds. Chief organiser Sergeant-Major J Moorcroft, of the Defence Force, says the event helped to promote South Africa overseas. He believes the name Phalaborwa will be on the lips of the Swiss competitors for some time. The prize-giving party at the Selati Club was a gala occasion, attended by General M du Plessis, who acted as patron, as well as town councillors and other special guests. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Jan 83 p 4]

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES--Several Oriental languages will be taught at Indian primary schools throughout South Africa from next January. The chairman of the executive committee of the South African Indian Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said a recent survey had shown that 85 percent of parents with children in primary school favoured an Indian language being taught at that level. "It will take a year to draw up the syllabus, employ suitable staff and decide whether the languages will be examination subjects," Mr Rajbansi said. The survey had shown there was a demand for languages such as Arabic, Hindi



and Tamil, he said. "There is a degree in Oriental languages available at the University of Durban-Westville, but we think it's necessary to start from primary school," he said. Finding qualified staff would not be a problem, he added, because a number of graduates from the Middle East, India and South Africa were prepared to teach. "We have been holding discussions with cultural leaders and parents' bodies and will inform them of our decisions." [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Jan 83 p 5]

SOVIET ACCUSES 'MAIL'--There's been a burst of correspondence of one form or another at the Russian Embassy in Gaborone. First was a Solidarity scrawl--the banned Polish trade union's name written in big red letters on the outside wall of the embassy. A photograph of the graffiti was published in the MAIL on January 4, the day after the spray-painting was done. Now the Russian Ambassador to Botswana, Mr M Petrov, has replied. Naturally, it's a dastardly plot. In a letter to the Botswana Guardian on Friday, Mr Petrov wrote: "About 10 days ago there appeared a word which seemed to be in broken Polish language on the wall of my residence in Gaborone. The watchman told me that the authors of that word were three rather young whites. "The fact that I am writing about would cost nothing (sic) if the South African newspaper "RAND DAILY MAIL" did not publish on its first page on January 4 a photo as a "hot evidence" of what had originally happened on January 3. "Such coincidence clarifies immediately the whole picture. Anyone who is even far from politics can get the point. In order to publish such a photo it was necessary first of all to organise it. It means, by the way, that the photographer and the three mentioned people must be of the same company. "I fully blame those from Johannesburg or Pretoria who organised that provocation. They are naive in their attempt to represent everything (as they said in the newspapers) as a 'brave graffito'. This is a clumsy fabrication originated not in Gaborone but from outside Botswana". [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Jan 83 p 2]

POLICE RECRUITMENT SOARS--The sap this month had its biggest intake of rookie policemen and policewomen in years. A police spokesman said yesterday more than 3 000 new white applicants started training at the Police College last week and yesterday. He said 1 834 men and 170 women started training this week. Nearly 650 former members of the force were also re-employed last year. The spokesman said the higher number of applicants was a direct result of a more intensive recruiting campaign, the better image of the police force and the present financial climate. Between January and October 1981, 1 513 whites joined or rejoined the force, while in the same period last year, 2 051 signed up. The figure for coloureds also rose with 489 joining, while 369 signed up in the previous year. Nine more Indian recruits joined last year compared with 1981. The spokesman said the figure for black staff was down, but this was not a drop as homelands had their own recruitment drives, previously handled by the SAP. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Jan 83 p 2]

NEWSMAKERS OF YEAR--The Conservative Party leader and rebellious former Cabinet Minister, Dr Andries Treurnicht, who broke away from the National Party last February to form his own party, has been chosen by the Pretoria Press

Club as South African newsmaker of the year for 1982. The President's Council, which recommended sweeping constitutional reforms last year including the envisaged three-chamber Parliament embracing whites, coloureds and Indians, was named yesterday as runnerup. Third was Armscor, involved in an international arms exhibition rumpus in August. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Jan 83 p 2]

JAPANESE CHROME IMPORTS--Tokyo--Japan's chrome imports were not too impressive in 1982, and they could be worse this year. In addition, South African mines face the toughest competition yet from other suppliers in trying to maintain the position of No 1 supplier to Japan. This is how Japanese industry sees the situation at the start of an economically difficult year for everyone. Final figures have not yet been released, but it seems likely that Japanese chrome ore imports last year came to about 700 000 tons, about the same in 1981 but some 250 000 tons down on the preceding two years. In fact, this performance was a bit better than originally expected--apparently due to relatively firm demand for domestically produced ferrochrome. But no one expects that situation to last. Price-cutting competition from Japan's major foreign ferrochrome suppliers, including South Africa, is expected to be reflected in lower demand for the basic raw material. Some industry analysts feel chrome ore imports this year could fall to 650 000 or even 600 000 tons. South Africa has managed to retain a consistent 40 to 45 percent share of the shrinking pie, but everyone in Japan thinks 1983 will be a crucial year for South Africa's mines. Last year, Albania and Turkey both stepped up their chrome ore exports to Japan, and the Soviet Union also abruptly returned to the market with shipments of high grade ore. Tokyo analysts say Albania and the Soviet Union both need "hard currency" and are looking to consolidate their share of the Japanese market, one of the world's most important. Albania is also seeking to make up for loss, due to ideological differences, of the Chinese market. Its Japanese shipments are expected to exceed 100 000 this year. At the same time, prices of high grade chrome ore have been dropping quite dramatically, which makes the lower grade ores that South Africa primarily ships to Japan less attractive. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Jan 83 p 16]

RELAXATION OF SISULU BANNING--The banned former president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, has been given permission to occupy his new house in Dobsonville. But the permission is temporary--until he receives further notice from the Minister of Justice, Mr Sisulu will live in his new house for only one month--in accordance with the permission which is valid from yesterday and is due to expire on February 24 this year. Mr Sisulu, whose father is a former leader of the banned ANC and is currently serving a life imprisonment sentence, has been living at his parents' home in Orlando West with his mother, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, who is also banned. The new house, in Madonsela Street, Dobsonville, was built in the middle of last year and Mr Sisulu was informed in October that the house was ready for occupation. But until yesterday, Mr Sisulu could not even see the house because Dobsonville falls outside the magisterial district of Johannesburg to which his banning order restricted him. According to the

letter giving Mr Sisulu permission to occupy his new house, his three-year banning order which expires on December 31 this year, will be amended during his temporary stay in the house, by substituting the word Orlando with the word Dobsonville. But the house arrest order which become effective between 7pm and 6am during weekdays and at all times Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays, remains unchanged. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Jan 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/684

DEPENDENCE ON SA MAIZE TO END

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 18 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Louis Dlamini]

[Text] SWAZILAND will soon realize self-sufficiency in maize production that it will soon stop depending on South Africa.

This was stated by the head of the Chinese Agricultural Mission in Swaziland, Mr. Charles Chyi-Feng Tsai recently.

Mr. Tsai said that a programme launched two years ago by the mission in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives has been such a success that it has more than doubled the yearly yields of the participating farmers.

He said the project started off with 80 hectares in 1980 and now there are over 500 hectares under cultivation this year.

The programme was embarked on after the realisation, that rice, which was the prime objective of the Chinese Agricultural Mission in Swaziland was more of a cash crop to the Swazis.

This was against the prime objective of the mission which is to see self-sufficiency in food for the people rather than commercialization.

The Chinese government then financed this project so that the staple food of the Swazis, maize, should be

then cultivated for local consumption.

Mr. Tsai said: "When you want to develop a country commercialization is not the answer but if the nation is self-sufficient especially in the food section then you can start saying it is developed."

He said that was why one of the objectives of his government was to make an emphasis on the improvement of the interests of the local people.

In this maize project farmers are chosen by the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives and they are supplied all their inputs by the Chinese Agricultural Mission (CAM) through the Central Co-operatives Union (C.C.U.).

The criteria for the choice of farmers is that they must be hard-working full-time farmers, be able to cultivate one hectare of maize and be willing to join the project.

In return for this the farmer is guaranteed inputs, assistance, training and a well channelled method of selling his product.

The farmer is not expected to pay for his inputs but instead he should be willing to contribute a certain amount of his harvest towards the project.

## Protected

The contribution of twenty bags is taken over by the C.C.U. which will again supply the farmer with all his inputs for the coming year and also sells the farmers surplus for him insuring a steady market.

In this way the farmer is protected against the rising prices of inputs and is guaranteed continued support from the CAM.

In case of natural hazards like hailstorms and drought, the farmer is forced to submit his usual quota of bags but will contribute according to his yield that season.

Transport of the inputs to the farm and his yield to the market is done free of charge by the CAM and a chelling machine is also supplied to the farmer which makes quicker preparation of his produce.

Each year before harvest time the farmers of each area are gathered together and they go from farm to farm inspecting the crop of the other participating farmers.

In this tour the farmers are made to see the most successful of them all who then is given time to explain

to the others the secret of his success.

This is done so that it will encourage and educate the farmers at the same time stamping out jealousy which may make the farmers hate each other which would be a hindrance to the success of the project, Mr. Tsai said.

Reacting to a question about what he thought the effect of the dry weather will have towards the project Mr. Tsai said he was not afraid of anything.

He said because one of the things they taught their farmers was to deep-plant so their maize will not suffer and they are going to have a very good harvest from what he had seen during a recent trip to all the farmers.

Mr. Tsai refuted that there is a drought in the country and that it will affect the yields this year.

He said it was just premature to make such conclusions because the season was still not over and to add to that there is rain enough for a good crop of maize at the end of the season.

Generalization of the situation was the misleading factor that made those who said there was drought say so, Mr. Tsai said.

He said it was true that there were some areas that are having a low rainfall this year but those areas were out of the maize belt.

Mr. Tsai admitted that there was a shortage of rain this year but to say there was a drought was just taking things too far.

## EXODUS OF MIGRANT WORKERS TO SA EXPECTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Jan 83 pp 1, 16

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text] **THE NUMBER of Swazis migrating to South Africa to seek jobs is expected to soar dramatically this year.**

The chief statistician in the Central Statistical Office, Mr. David Lukhele, said yesterday that the migration to South Africa has been rising rapidly since 1981 and is getting worse as more jobs are lost in the local market.

**Trend**

"And I fear that South African may send large numbers back as the situation deteriorates even in that country," Mr. Lukhele said.

In his latest official report, Mr. Lukhele states that the number of Swazis recruited to the mines rose from 10,870 in 1980 to 11,048 in 1981.

"And I expect this upward trend to have doubled during the 1981-82 period and to get even worse during the subsequent period. We are still working on those figures," he said.

The majority are absorbed in the gold mines and the rest are employed in smaller mining concerns, according to figures in the report.

These figures do not include Swazi migrants to South Africa who go to seek jobs on their own without registering under the mine labour organisation."

Before the current recession the number of Swazis migrating to South Africa was declining steadily. The figure went tumbling down from 15,491 in 1977 to 10,870 in 1980, but it took a sudden upswing in 1981 again.

The report also indicates a downward trend in the number of establishments which absorb labour in the private sector in the country.

It indicates that establishments started dropping rapidly since 1977. They were 1,544 in 1977 and the figure dropped 1,358 in 1981. The figures have been dropping in all sectors except forestry, manufacturing, transport and storage and finance, according to the report.

The report which was based on assumptions made in June, 1981, when the economy was not as bad as it is today indicated that the number of jobs in both the public and private sectors in Swaziland would drop from 90,662 to 81,907.

"In fact there are far fewer jobs than we had assumed at the time the report was prepared. We had assumed that the situation would be bad, but not this bad," Mr. Lukhele commented.

Of these figures, 68,126 were employed in the private sector and 22,496 were employed in the civil service and the parastatal organisations.

Before the 1981 crisis, 5,000 new jobs were created in one year alone — 1980. These were in both industry and the public sector.

The report indicates that some 200,397 people were expected to be actively engaged in the traditional sector on non (money) paying activities during 1981.

Meanwhile retrenchments have topped the 2,000 mark, according to the authoritative Business in Swaziland magazine. Both government and organised business have voiced alarm at the continuing loss of jobs, the magazine states.

FINLAND MAKES THREE YEAR PROJECT FINANCING GRANT

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 16 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] FINLAND has pledged to provide Tanzania with a grant of 580 million/- over three years effective this year to finance several projects in the country.

The pledge follows the annual consultations between the governments of Tanzania and Finland which started on Tuesday and ended yesterday.

Agreed minutes of the consultations were signed in Dar es Salaam by the Director of the Department of International Development Corporation in the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Mauri Eggert, and Tanzania's Deputy Principal Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu A.H. Mshangama.

According to a statement issued to *Shihata* by the Ministry of Finance, the main part of the grant would finance forestry, forest industries, rural water supply and mineral development projects.

Forestry and forest industries projects would cover the continuation of renovation programme undertaken by saw mills and factories of the Tanzania Wood Industries Corporation (TWICO).

The rural water supply projects would be the con-

tinuation of the construction of shallow wells and tap water systems in Mtwara and Lindi regions.

Mineral development projects include technical assistance and training to the Minjingu phosphate project in Arusha Region, and the gold mine project in Kahama, Shinyanga Region.

The grant will also finance projects undertaken by the Mwananchi Engineering and Contracting Company (MECCO), the Tanzania Pharmaceutical Industries and the Department of Geology at the University of Dar es Salaam.

NATION, OMAN STRESS NEED TO PROMOTE BILATERAL RELATIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] TANZANIA and Oman have stressed the need to seek new ways and means to promote and strengthen existing bilateral relations in the fields of trade, industry and tourism, *Shuhata* reported.

This is stated in a communique signed yesterday at the end of a five-day visit by the Omani Commerce and Industries Minister, Sheikh Mohammad Al-Zubair, who arrived in the country last Sunday leading a six-man delegation.

The communique was signed by Tanzania's Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo and Sheikh Zubair, at the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

The two sides also agreed to encourage contacts and exchange consultations between export and import organisations, as well as to continue future consultations and meetings on bilateral and multilateral issues for greater co-operation between them.

An official of the Ministry of Trade said the agreed minutes signed yesterday were a prelude to a trade agreement whose details would be discussed at subsequent meetings.

According to the communique, Ndugu Mchumo had been invited to visit

Oman at a date to be agreed mutually.

The Omani Minister paid a courtesy call on Mwalimu Nyerere yesterday, to whom he delivered greetings from the Sultan of Oman, Qaboos bin Said.

Sheikh Zubair also called on the Vice-President, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, who urged poor countries to pool their resources to have greater impact on the struggle for a new international economic order.

## POLITICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS' MEETING CONCLUDES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Mussa Lupatu]

[Text] THE Party has been urged to ensure that political education and ideological training goes hand-in-hand with practical implementation of socialism in the country.

The meeting of political education teachers and commissars which ended at the Kivukoni Party Ideological College at the weekend said ideological training could not replace actual building of socialism.

It also noted that continuing to harbour capitalism and parasitic tendencies might easily frustrate the political education officers' efforts and the struggle for socialism.

The more than 150 officers from the districts, training institutions, armed forces and Party colleges, observed that

overlooking counter-revolutionary tendencies, was accepting degradation of socialism.

They identified such tendencies as the misuse of public property, political and economic sabotage, bureaucracy, lavish and extravagant spending among the people, Party officials and leaders.

The participants said Party leaders should view ideological training as their first responsibility regaining the positions they hold. The Party should offer them

special ideological training to arm them properly to carry out their responsibilities.

Building socialism, the meeting said, means development of clear socialist ethics. These called for expertise and technology on the one hand, and ideological commitment on the other.

"The Party should offer ideological training to experts lacking experience or ideological clarity, so that they can effectively work for socialism," the meeting said.

The meeting also called on the Party to ensure that resolutions made by lower organs meetings, seminars and symposium arranged by the Party reached the higher Party organs.

On the role of political education teachers, the meeting urged the Party to state clearly their role, especially those working in training institutions.

Meanwhile, revolutionaries in the country have been urged to strive to build the ideological struggle.

Closing the meeting, the head of the Ideology, Political Education and Training Department of the NEC Secretariat, Ndugu Kingunge Ngombale-Mwiru, said the 1982 Party Congress had decided to carry forward the revolution, and revolutionaries have now a platform — the 1981 Party

Guidelines and the Constitution — from which to launch the struggle.

He called on teachers and commissars to lead the ideological struggle, saying that the Party headquarters and the NEC Secretariat were there to back them.



JUMBE ASKS ZANZIBAR PADDY WORKERS TO WORK COMMUNALLY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Jan 83 p 1

[Article by Ali Mwinyikai]

[Excerpt] THE Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, has reiterated his call to paddy growers in the Isles, to work communally to supplement government assistance to them.

Ndugu Jumbe made the call in Pemba at the weekend when he was addressing regional and district officials who included agricultural officers.

He said the Isles could realise self-sufficiency in rice only through scientific farming which was possible if paddy growers worked together making it easier for the Ministry of Agriculture to provide extension services.

Ndugu Jumbe directed that paddy growers who had agreed to join communal groups last season but failed to fulfil laid down conditions should not be allowed into the groups.

Membership conditions included the selling of their harvests and payments of 16 kilogrammes of rice to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Through communal farming, Ndugu Jumbe said, it was hoped that the Isles

would be self-sufficient in rice.

He said the authorities would take over farms in suitable paddy growing areas where farmers were not prepared to join communal groups.

He said in other areas, farmers who refused to join the groups had to hand over their farms to district authorities.

# MINISTER ASKS JUWATA TO PROBE CAUSES OF PRODUCTIVITY DECLINE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] THE Minister for Labour and Social Welfare, Ndugu Alfred Tandau, has directed the workers organisation (JUWATA), Association of Tanzania Employers (ATE) and workers training officers to investigate into causes behind falling productivity.

Closing a four-day meeting of the newly-launched Tanzania Association of Workers Training Officers (TAWETO) in Moshi at the weekend, Ndugu Tandau said despite increased workers education, labour productivity had continued to fall.

He said workers education was not only aimed at wiping out ignorance among workers, but was also geared at enhancing production at places of work to bring about self-sufficiency.

The Minister said efficiency at places of work and productivity

were issues that had to be looked into critically to help in economic rehabilitation.

He said production at places of work has been going down each passing year due to falling efficiency both in government institutions and parastatal organisations.

He said there was a strong need, on the part of managements the country over, to assist one another in exploring ways which could enable them to double production in their respective areas.

The four-day meeting, which was attended by 190 officials from government ministries, parastatal organisations, JUWATA, ATE and individuals was sponsored by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung of West Germany.

SO: 3400/681

## MISHAMO REFUGEE SETTLEMENT SELF-SUFFICIENT IN FOOD OUTPUT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Jan 83 p 1

[Article by Mussa Lupatu]

[Text] THE Mishamo Refugee Settlement in Mpanda District, Rukwa Region, is now self-sufficient in food production, and the World Food Programme (WFP) aid has been phased out.

According to a press release issued by the UN information centre (UNIC) in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the Mishamo refugees are producing surpluses for sale outside the settlement.

The National Milling Corporation (NMC) has announced its intention to buy surplus cassava from Mishamo and, according to the release, this could significantly increase cash income for the refugees who have large cassava reserves in the settlement.

The Mishamo success story was a result of fertile land, suitable climate and the self-help spirit of the refugees in the settlement whose soil was suitable for sorghum, sweet potatoes, cassava and other crops, according to the UNIC.

Mishamo is important for the production of cassava, maize and beans but these, according to the release, were being diversified with tobacco as a cash crop whose current yield was valued at more than 1m sh per year.

Self-help activities in Mishamo, according to the release, had made an immense contribution to the development of the settlement. Refugees engaged in

remunerative non-agricultural activities had grouped into various co-operatives, the larger of these being "Jumua ya Bishara," the release said.

All the 16 villages in the settlement had contributed 5,625/- each for the primary co-operative which was now distributing essential food stuffs sold by the Regional Trading Company (RTC), the release said.

Women were also participating in various co-operative endeavours, with 44 groups comprising 1,011 members engaged in tailoring, gardening, animal husbandry, local breweries, basket and mat-making.

Through self-help, the release said, the refugees had also constructed primary schools, feeder roads and staff houses.

The settlement, which has a health centre and four dispensaries, would soon get a medical doctor financed by the Egyptian Government as part of Cairo's contribution to refugees through the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA). This was part of the bilateral contribution towards refugee programmes in Tanzania, the release said.

Mishamo Settlement was started in October 1978 and was planned to provide a new

settlement to approximately 7,500 Burundi refugee families. There are now about 37,000 people settling in 16 villages of the settlement.

The settlement, which will be handed over to Tanzania in early 1984, has a programme implemented through a tripartite agreement signed between Tanzania, the United Nations High Commissioner for

Refugees (UNHCR) and the Tanganyika Christian Refugee services (TCRS).

Tanzania had provided land, administrative and security services. The UNHCR had been providing about 75 to 80 per cent of the settlement project funds and advisory services while the WFP used to provide food.

The Lutheran World Federation and the TCRS are jointly contributing 20 to 25 per cent of the project funds and implementing agency for the project.

When refugees first moved into the settlement, they were provided with basic requirements — that is food, clothing, household material, farm implements and seeds for farming.

CC ASKS GOVERNMENT TO ENSURE GOODS REACH PEOPLE AT FAIR PRICES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Jan 83 p 1

[Excerpt] THE Central Committee (CC) of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC), has directed the Government to ensure that essential commodities reach the people through official channels and at fair prices.

The CC, which ended its two-day session in Dar es Salaam yesterday, further stressed that the NEC call for Party leaders to supervise distribution of essential goods should be implemented forthwith.

A press statement issued at the end of the meeting, chaired by Party Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere, emphasised distribution of essentials in accordance with principles of fairness and equality.

CC members took serious note of the Party Chairman's New Year message to the nation urging among other things utilization of the New Year for correcting past mistakes and doubling efforts

in rehabilitating the national economy.

In his message Mwalimu said, "It involves increasing production as rapidly as possible, but in the meantime, cutting our consumption back to the level of that which we do produce".

Mwalimu had also announced formation of two special commissions to investigate and make recommendations on how to reduce costs and improve efficiency in Government institutions and parastatal organisations.

Ref: 3400/681

# KAWAWA PAYS TRIBUTE TO NORDIC NATIONS FOR TECHNICAL AID

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] THE CCM Secretary General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, has said that the purpose of restructuring cooperative societies in the country was to turn them into productive centres instead of only handling marketing as they were doing in the past.

Ndugu Kawawa said the previous set up of cooperatives was mainly geared at marketing while the new ones should be productive, to improve the standard of living of people in rural areas.

He was speaking to a four-man Nordic delegation which visited him at his office in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He told the visitors that to achieve that goal, the Party through its appropriate organs, would ensure that village cooperative centres got their seeds, fertilizers and other inputs.

Ndugu Kawawa paid tribute to the Nordic countries for their technical assistance to Tanzania and pledged to strengthen the existing relationship.

The leader of the Nordic team, Ndugu Clemens Pedersen, told the Secretary General that during their visit, they would study activities of cooperative movements in the country and remote areas for assistance.

Ndugu Pedersen said their visit was prompted by a

preliminary delegation from the Nordic countries which made an evaluation of cooperative activities in May last year.

Their visit was in line with a five-year Tanzania-Nordic cooperative development programme, Ndugu Pedersen said.

During its stay in the country, the team is expected to visit Dodoma, Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions. It is expected to compile a report on its findings on returning home and submit the report together with its recommendations to the Government.

Other members of the delegation are Ndugu Olaf Storm, from Denmark, Erik Syll and Berndt Adelstal both from Sweden.

TSO: 3400/681

# ATION STARTS NEGOTIATIONS TO RESCHEDULE DEBTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Jan 83 p 1

Excerpt] ZAMBIA has started negotiations for rescheduling its debts including those owed to China for the Zambia Tanzania Railway (Tazara), President Kaunda disclosed yesterday.

He said that Bank of Zambia governor Mr Bitwell Kuwani was currently in London for talks with financiers and had been to Paris where he met the chairman of the Rescheduling club.

Dr Kaunda said Mr Kuwani had met representatives of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) over rescheduling loan repayments.

The President was answering questions from the Press whether after the devaluation of the Kwacha and the gloomy economic outlook which he forecasts for the nation, Zambia would be able to meet its debts including that of Tazara.

President Kaunda said the devaluation of the Kwacha had opened a "pandora's box" and would affect a number of events.

On whether Zambia would be able to service its external debt, Dr Kaunda said "the Kuwani team" had been well received both in Paris and London.

Mr Kuwani had spoken to him yesterday in the morning and hoped to be informed of the results.

The rescheduling of loan repayments is one of the conditions demanded by the IMF. Zambia has been asked to negotiate for a grace period before it can begin servicing its

debts.

The money owed to China is K594 million for loans over Tazara, the Lusaka-Kaoma road, the Serenje-Mansa road and a diplomatic radio station.

According to the 1981 financial report, the Government owes the African Development Bank (ADB) K61.2 million for which seven per cent interest has to be paid.

The money was for projects including telecommunications, Zambia Railways, Maamba Collieries and water supply in a number of district councils.

The Arab League is owed K12.7 million for unspecified projects. Canada is owed K120.6 million mainly for the development of Zambia Railways. Bank of Zambia and maize storage.

GOVERNMENT READY TO DEVELOP EIGHTEEN STATE FARMS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 16 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] **THE Government is now geared to develop the 18 State farms under the K400 million operation food production programme launched by President Kaunda in May 1980.**

National Commission for Development Planning director-general Dr Leonard Chivuno said in Lusaka his commission had handed over the ten-year programme to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development for implementation.

The ministry's permanent secretary Mr Namukolo Mukutu said they were geared to take over the programme.

Although ground work had been laid for the transfer of the programme to his ministry, the actual move had not yet officially been formalised.

But the ministry had put part of its staff on stand-by to deal with the scheme in

readiness for taking over the farms.

When the ministry formally takes over the programme, it would develop some of the farms and carry out detailed planning on others.

Mr Mukutu could not say how many of the State farms were ready for development or when this would start.

"Thoroughness is very important in such an important venture and we have few substitutes for thoroughness here. We have to be definite."

The farms would be developed on a tripartite basis involving his ministry, provincial and district councils and unnamed overseas agencies.

It was against this background that the development of the farms would mainly depend on the co-operation from provincial councils on one hand and overseas agencies on the other.

The launching of the farms was not rushed because Zambia had learnt a lesson from rural reconstruction centres.

When launching the programme, Dr Kaunda named 27 countries and organisations which had pledged to help Zambia implement the food projects.

These are Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, West

Germany, France, East Germany, India, Iraq, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, China, Romania and Sweden.

Others were Britain, The Soviet Union, the United States, Yugoslavia, European Economic Community, Technological Transfer Consult Zambia, Christian Council of Zambia Consultants and the Roman Catholic Church.

## AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT REVEALS GOVERNMENT OVER SPENDING

THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Jan 83 p 1

THE Government unconstitutionally overspent by more than K24.4 million during 1981, the Auditor-General's report tabled in Parliament has revealed.

"The excess expenditure of K24,437,877 is unconstitutional and will require regularisation by Parliament as provided for under Article 123(4) of the Constitution.

The excess was 1.8 per cent of the actual expenditure of K1,388,607,558 for the year compared with K9,553,349 which was 0.58 per cent of the actual expenditure of K1,657,566,642 in 1980 showing an apparent increase in the occurrence of unconstitutional expenditure.

As evidenced in this report, there were mainly uncleared personal advances and special imprests. For example personal advances as reflected in the financial report amounted to K2,114,651.

The total net amounts outstanding on advance accounts was more than K116,780,000 while the total of uncleared imprests was K2,712,840 as at December 31, 1981.

"There were many cases of misapplication and misappropriation of funds, payments in advance of supplies or payments in advance of supplies or services rendered, payments on the basis of proforma invoices without following up and obtaining actual receipts.

"It is clear that unless drastic measures are taken to establish sound effective internal control system backed up by effective corrective measures in cases of departures from established procedures, large sums of tax payers money will continue to be improperly managed."

Although the Government had established financial regulation it would seem the application of these standards had not been uniform as "they have at times been tampered with by the very officers who are expected to enforce them".

Some of the standards require updating in the light of recent developments but very little has been done.

"No system of internal control, whether backed up by written rules of conformity or not can ensure public accountability if the officers entrusted with the receipt, custody and disbursement of public resources are themselves not dedicated, knowledgeable and honest in their daily official operations," the report says.

Unclaimed teachers salaries totalling K5,764 were not

produced for audit. The amount was said to have been misappropriated by the previous cashier in the chief education officer's office in Mansa.

A further examination of statements of the financial report for the year under review revealed that amounts totalling K93,761,859 involving 199 heads of expenditure were not applied during the year although voted by Parliament.

Many reasons were given for the non-application of the amounts including the failure by the Ministry of Finance to release funds.

The failure to release funds appropriately had often led to Government being liable under various contractual obligations. It has also led to protracted construction periods of projects resulting into cost escalations.



INDIAN DEPUTY MINISTER NOTES GOOD COOPERATION WITH NATION

THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Jan 83 p 2

THE large number of Indian doctors, teachers, administrators, scientists and other professions in Zambia show the good cooperation between two Third World countries. Indian Deputy Minister of Railways Mr Mallika Mallikarjun said yesterday.

Speaking in Lusaka at a Press conference at the mass media complex Mr Mallikarjun said Zambia and India were deeply committed to the concept of South-South cooperation.

He had held talks with Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, General Kingsley Chinkuli, his Minister of State Mr Maxwell Lufoma, permanent secretary, Mr Esau Nebwe, Zambia Railways general manager Mr Basil Monze and other Zambia Railways and Government officials.

Mr Mallikarjun said specific areas discussed included feasibility studies for new railway lines, supply of equipment, wagons, coaches and rolling stocks to Zambia

Railways, modernisation and rehabilitation of railway equipment and existing lines, more efficient use of existing facilities and training for Zambian personnel.

"The possibility of Indian cooperation in Tazara was also touched upon," he said.

Mr Mallikarjun requested Gen Chinkuli and Mr Lufoma to pay a visit to India as soon as possible for more discussions.

Mr Mallikarjun is in Zambia to review the work that was being put in by Indians and exchange ideas on how cooperation in the railway sector could be strengthened and expanded with Zambian officials.

CS 3400/693

# SIGNS CONTRACT WITH CZECHOSLOVAK CORPORATION

DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jan 83 p 1

INDECO Limited has signed a contract with Motokov Foreign Trade Corporation of Prague in Czechoslovakia for the setting up of a K12 million tractor assembly plant in Lusaka.

An Indeco spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday that three agreements leading to the realisation of tractor assembly and progressive manufacture were signed in Prague on Thursday, January 20.

The three agreements were the Investments Agreement, the agreement for the supply of components and the agreement for the supply of equipment and technology.

Indeco managing director, Mr Dixie Zulu, signed on behalf of Indeco while general director of Motokov, Mr Jan Machaj, signed on behalf of his company.

The project will be financed by a Czech credit of K3.31 million within the framework of the credit agreement signed between the Czechoslovak and Zambian governments, a loan of K2.778 million through the Bank of Zambia from the State Bank of Czechoslovakia, K1.7 million equity from Motokov and a K4.186 million grant to Indeco from the government.

The initial working capital requirement of K5.834 million will be partly provided for the extent of K3.034 million through the credit agreement between the Bank of Zambia and the Czechoslovak Commercial Bank.

The spokesman said that the project was expected to create a minimum of 53 jobs apart from those that may be created in the satellite industries which will be making tractor components for the plant.

The plant will be operated by a new Indeco subsidiary, LIMA Tractor Company, in which Motokov will have a 20 per cent ownership.

The spokesman said that the plant, which will be completed in early 1985, will have a maximum capacity to assemble 2,500 tractors per annum. He said, however, that initially only 800 tractors will be produced per annum and later progressively increased to 2,500.

Twelve tractor models will be assembled ranging from 45 to 160 engine horse power (HP) of both two and four wheel drive versions. The tractors from 45 to 70 HP will be assembled from a semi-knocked down (SKD) condition while those from 80 to 160 HP will be assembled from a partially knocked down (PKD) conditions.

He said that the plant will adopt a multimodel concept. Initially, only Zetor tractors will be produced but at a later stage the plant will start production of tractors of another make in the same horse power range and also small horse power tractors below the 45HP.

## MARXIST-LENINIST SEMINAR RESOUNDING SUCCESS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jan 83 p 1

/Text/

THE recent price increases just confirmed that the Zambian economy is being controlled by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), according to a seminar of Marxist-Leninist chaired by Ministry of Mines permanent secretary Dr Elli Mwanang'onze.

The seminar held at the weekend and sponsored by the **Journal of African Marxists** called for the scrapping of religious programmes on Radio Zambia.

Participants to the seminar which attracted more than 150 people including some top clergymen urged UNIP to accommodate Marxists within the top hierarchy and said criticism of the Party should not be equated with subversion.

Commenting on the deliberations of the seminar, member of the editorial board of the **Journal**, Mr Sibanze Simuchoba said it was time Zambian Marxists stood up to be counted.

## Gripped

Mr Simuchoba said "imperialism has gripped Zambia" and this had been manifested by the recent devaluation of the Kwacha on the insistence of the IMF and the move to allow both parastatal and private companies to charge economic prices.

This, the seminar felt, would only create hardship as workers' salaries had not been increased.

"There will be a lot of goods on sale but nothing will be sold," said Mr Simuchoba.

He said there was consensus that Marxism-Leninism should become a common place ideology in Zambia and its adherents consulted when national policies were being formulated.

He assured individual Zambian capitalists not to fear and feel attacked since they would not be singled out as they "are products of their environment".

It was clear that capitalism had failed especially in view of the current problems Zambia was going through.

The seminar was described as a resounding success. Another one would be held on March 14 to commemorate Karl Marx's centenary of death, which coincides with Youth Day.

On giving Marxist-Leninists top Party posts, Mr Simuchoba said previous practices of branding critics of the Party as reactionaries should end. There was need for people with different ideologies to be allowed into the Party ranks so that they could help solve the country's problems.

WORLD BANK TO REPORT TO GOVERNMENT ON NATION'S ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jan 83 p 2

[Text] THE World Bank is to submit a final survey report on Zambia's pattern of energy consumption to the Government in three weeks, it was learnt in Lusaka.

Chairman of the Energy Council of Zambia Mr Abel Mkandawire reaffirmed that the energy position remained critical until Zambia discovered her own oil resources. of the meeting as his council was only an advisory body to the ministry and Mr Nebwe was not available for comment.

He was speaking soon after attending a meeting with World Bank officials who arrived last week to review a draft survey report on the matter with Zambian government officials.

"The bank officials have since gone back to finalise their report on Zambia's energy and this final report will be ready in three weeks time. On the whole our energy position is still critical," he said.

Mr Mkandawire described the discussions which were attended by permanent secretary in the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications Mr Esau Nebwe and World Bank resident representative in Zambia Mr Kingsley Amoako as highly technical but frank and fruitful.

Zimco executive director for energy Mr Patrick Chisanga and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) officials attended the three days talks held at the ministry headquarters since Monday.

Mr Mkandawire declined to give details of the deliberations

# ILLEGAL EMERALD PEDDLING IN NDOLA 'WORSENS'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jan 83 p 1

Text] ILLEGAL emerald peddling in Chief Nkana's area in Ndola Rural has worsened since police carried out the last clean-up operation last year.

And the number of West Africans in the area has more than doubled since the operation, said Chief Nkana in an interview at his headquarters yesterday.

He was at a loss on what to do as his pleas to security authorities to rid his area of the aliens had fallen on deaf ears.

He had embarked on another strategy to educate his people on the dangers of associating with the foreigners.

The West Africans mining the emeralds illegally were a continuing source of misery for his people.

There had been a marked reduction in their numbers after the largest and most effective clean-up operation conducted by paramilitary police last year.

But because of failure to follow up the exercise they were now back in greater numbers than ever before and posed a great security danger to the people.

## Peddling

"The situation is worse especially at Kishombe and nearby areas where the peddling of the precious stones is taking place."

The aliens were once again openly buying the emeralds unchecked and many of them had employed diggers to do the job for them.

The chief's efforts to persuade the emerald peddlers to leave his area and settle along the line of rail had failed.

"We have no power to check whether these people are in the country legally or not. Only the urban areas have such facilities and we are still trying to persuade them to settle in the urban areas because we have a lot of trouble among the people when cleanup operations are conducted here."

During the last cleanup operation a number of houses belonging to local people who were keeping aliens were set ablaze and destroyed by the security forces.

"Today the aliens have rebuilt the houses and are back in them. It is as if nothing happened at all."

He had no quarrel with Zambians from other parts of the country who wanted to settle in his area because the land was meant for all Zambians but not aliens.

Foreigners who had settled in Chief Nkana's village were kicked out and their houses repossessed for reallocation to his own people.

CSO: 3400/680

# ZAMBIA AIRWAYS MANAGEMENT TO SEND PILOTS TO ETHIOPIA

SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jan 83 p 1

ZAMBIA Airways management is to send to Ethiopia an undisclosed number of pilots whom it cannot employ after training them.

Confirming this, a spokesman said it was a painful decision but one which had to be taken in the interest of the men involved.

He ruled out any notions of bad planning by management. The pilots had been sent on training with the view of using them on a programme which later could not materialise because of financial constraints.

The spokesman said the airline management had foreseen the programme of re-equipping its fleet on two fronts.

The first one was on the thin-span rural markets where the corporation was going to introduce small aircraft with a seat capacity of 15 to 25 people.

The second was on denser

urban and other routes where it envisaged the introduction of bigger aircraft.

"Our programme did not go as planned because of financial problems. In the meantime, the pilots we had sent for training were ready," the spokesman added.

The corporation was faced with the dilemma of what to do with them as no suitable employment could be found for them locally.

After scouting for alternative moves for the "stranded" pilots, the Ethiopian Airways came to the aid of Zambia Airways and agreed to employ the pilots on the understanding that they would undergo some conversion.

The spokesman, however, said the pilots were still regarded as Zambia Airways employees who could be called upon "anytime we are ready for them."

He referred to them as a "human resource reservoir"

because when the financial situation improved, the airline would not spend any more funds on staff development but would merely call back its pilots from Ethiopia.

He could not say how much had been spent on the training of the pilots.

In June last year, it was reported in our sister paper, the **Sunday Times**, that 14 Zambia Airways pilots trained by the airline abroad were grounded after their return.

General secretary of the Airways and Allied Workers Union, Mr Silon Jere who criticised the company for "bad planning" said then that the pilots were grounded on full pay.

The union was worried because after their return from overseas, they had been denied an opportunity to increase their flying hours on which promotion in the aviation industry depended.

REF: 3400/693

GOVERNMENT TO PASS OIL INDUSTRY PROTECTION LAW

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] THE Government will pass a law to protect Zambia's oil industry, Minister of Mines Mr Basil Kabwe said in Kabwe at the weekend.

But this would depend on the availability of oil in certain areas of five provinces earmarked for drilling.

He said in an interview when he toured Kabwe Division of Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) that the areas were Western Province, parts of North-Western Province, some areas north of Mumbwa, west of Lusaka, Luangwa Valley, lakes Bangweulu, Mweru Wantipa and Tanganyika.

The Government was now carrying out oil studies in these areas which were expected to be completed at the end of March. In April a meeting would be held to review progress.

"That will lead us to whether we should go ahead with the first stage of oil mining. The second stage will then be seismic work (actual drilling) if the present air magnetic surveys are encouraging.

"That kind of work deals with drilling selected parts to ascertain and quantify the amount of oil existing there. If that proves successful, we shall then move on to the

third stage of establishing oil rigs for commercial undertaking."

The minister said before the establishment of oil rigs, "it is our intention to prepare legislation on the oil industry if the commodity will be found to protect Zambia from adverse conditions that arise, especially among oil companies competing against each other."

By the end of April, his ministry and others working on this programme would have completed the terms of reference showing at least the period under which foreign companies would be licensed to exploit and mine oil.

Mr Kabwe explained that the air magnetic surveys would determine the type of rock formation which in turn would be studied with a view to ascertaining the availability of oil below them.

**BRAZILIAN FARMING MACHINERY TO BE ON MARKET IN NEXT TWO WEEKS**

THE DAILY MAIL in English 24 Jan 83 p 7

Excerpt/

**MOST needed farming machinery ordered by AFE Limited from Brazil will be on the market in the coming two weeks, the company's general manager, Mr Phillimon Kapesebele said in Lusaka at the weekend.**

The farming equipment is part of the K2.5 million AFE received out of the K30 million loan the Brazilian government gave Zambia last year.

Mr Kapesebele said that 90 per cent of the machinery arrived at a South African port last week and is expected to be in the country in about two weeks.

The general manager explained that transport arrangements have already been made to bring the consignment into the country.

The farming equipment includes irrigation items and Mr Kapesebele pointed out that the machinery will be put on sale as soon as it arrives.

He said that the machinery is "complete with all the spare parts and is

acceptable and suitable for the Zambian soil."

Commenting on the general situation regarding the availability of farming implements he said the demand has been increasing during the past three years.

"However, we could not adequately meet the demand due to foreign exchange difficulties we have been experiencing," he said.

Ref: 3400/693



RICE APPEARS BRIEFLY ON LUSAKA MARKET, NOW SCARCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Jan 83 p 2

/TEXT/

**THIS** week Lusaka consumers rejoiced when bales of rice suddenly appeared on the market but the joy did not last long because rice has once again become scarce.

It is available on the black market where it costs as much as K3 for a two-and-a-half kg packet instead of about K1.50.

Asked whether they did not realise the dangers of exploiting the people vendors retorted they were not to blame as everybody was free to hike prices of goods.

The supply of rice, erratic as it has been, has made nasty headlines in papers especially last December when it was disclosed that about 6,500 tonnes might go to waste at the National Milling Company depots because of bureaucracy among Government officials.

A member of the political committee at the place of work Mr Hamilton Nhlane told Minister of National Guidance Mr Arnold Simuchimba that rice had been in the depots waiting for Ministry of Commerce and Industry to fix a price.

One Kabwe resident wrote: "It is amazing to note that the Prime Minister who is so keen on stocking of essentials by parastatal shops is silent on the rice issue."

He has been supported by other consumers who complain they have been left in a corner now that the price inspectors do not appear to be active following the Government decision to decontrol prices.

Worse still, the Government was last month reported to have dropped the Musaba rice scheme in Luapula Province because it could have invested K37 million and incur a loss of K18 million over 20 years.

REF: 3400/693

## NMC REDUCES BAKERS' FLOUR ALLOCATION BY HALF

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Jan 83 p 2

THE National Milling Company (NMC) has reduced the allocation of flour to bakers by 50 per cent because of inadequate supplies, said Bakers Association of Zambia chief executive Mr Bright Msoni in Lusaka yesterday.

The decision was communicated to the association at a meeting attended by ten Lusaka bakers last week at which NMC marketing manager Mr Jonathan Chinzewe and Mr Msoni had a heated argument on whether the two should have met publicly or with members.

Mr Msoni said the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has with immediate effect suspended the issuing of licences to bakers unless the applications were endorsed by the association.

This was to check the activities of businessmen who obtained licences merely for the sake of obtaining flour from the National Milling Company which they later sold to bakeries in rural areas at inflated prices, he said.

"Some businessmen buy flour at the fixed price of K47.92 but sell it at prices ranging between K62 and K90. We want genuine bakers to receive the flour and hence this reduction in supplies."

The association has sent invitation letters to all members to a meeting in Lusaka on February 2 to discuss adjustments to the price of bread in the wake of increases on the price of wrapping paper which Mr Msoni said has recently gone up by more than 100 per cent.

In Luanshya, all the bakeries in town confirmed that their weekly allocation had been reduced by half from last week, reports Zana.

Proprietor of Roan Antelope Mine Bakery Mr Leo Moodley said his bakery received 300 bags of flour a week and that this had been reduced to 150.

A spokesman for Nyati Bakery said the bakery received 400 bags in a week which were now reduced to 200.

Z: 3400/693

## NORWAY EXTENDS VILLAGE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jan 83 p 5

Text:

ZAMBIA and Norway yesterday signed a K2.3 million agreement to extend the village agricultural programme in the Northern Province for a further four years.

During the signing ceremony National Commission for Development Planning Minister Dr Henry Meebelo said Zambia had launched a multi-pronged agricultural strategy to shift the country's heavy dependence on copper as soon as possible.

The agreement would ensure Zambia increased agricultural productivity among peasant farmers.

Apart from peasant farmers Zambia was augmenting efforts of commercial farmers as well as setting up State farms.

The Government's other measure to promote agricultural production was through the formation of agricultural cooperatives.

"We hope by this multi-pronged strategy in agriculture we will realise both our medium and long term objectives in agriculture," Dr Meebelo said.

The main aim was to make agricultural cash crops the basis of Zambia's agricultural industry.

Zambia felt indebted to the Norwegian government for all the help she had given Zambia in education, agriculture, communications and forestry.

Norwegian Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Svein Stray who signed for his country,

said Norway was impressed by Zambia's determination to raise the living standards of her people.

The new agreement follows a pilot phase of four years over which the village agricultural programme had been in existence.

Mr Stray said the background for the extension of the programme was a solid one as joint reports by Norway and Zambia were in favour of it.

### Persued

The programme was based on the principle of self-help which was being persued by the Zambian Government.

Greater farmers' efforts needed to be complimented by basic inputs and it was these inputs that the project made available to the villagers.

He said extension service was another basic element which was vital in the programme apart from infrastructure such as roads, bridges and storing facilities.

It was hoped within the next four years the programme would cover the area stretching from Kasama to the Tanzanian border in the north and to the border with Luapula Province in the west.

WATER SHORTAGE AT MILLING COMPANY CUTS MEALIE MEAL PRODUCTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Jan 83 p 5

[Excerpt]

**PRODUCTION of mealie meal at Choma Milling Company has been reduced because of a critical shortage of water that the company has been experiencing since January 17, an Indeco spokesman has said.**

The spokesman said that the plant had continuously faced problems of water since it commenced operations in 1980. It draws its water from two boreholes sunk within the premises.

According to the spokesman, out of three submersible water pumps that the company used, only one was functional. The other two pumps had been with the suppliers who could not repair them because

of a shortage of spare parts.

The spokesman said that the only pump in working order had also started to malfunction and was no longer pumping enough water into the high level reservoir.

Enquiries to suppliers of the type of pumps required indicated that no pumps could be obtained immedi-

ately as replacements.

The spokesman said that the company had few alternatives because it could not draw water from the district council's main water supply system because of low pressure.

He said that joint efforts were being made between Choma District Council and the provincial water engineer to restore water supply to the plant temporarily to save the situation from getting worse.

CS: 3400/693

GWEMBE TRADERS SEEK INCREASED MEALIE MEAL SUPPLIES

THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Jan 83 p 2

/text/

GWEMBE traders have appealed to Monze and Choma milling companies to increase the supply of mealie meal to the area to save people from starvation.

The traders said the distribution of mealie meal did not meet the high demand for the commodity.

Two of the traders, Mr Wakeni Syapwaya and Mr Jacob Malwango said people in Gwembe valley were experiencing hard times. They needed help from the milling companies if they were to survive.

The two men, who are councillors for Gwembe district council, said the mealie

meal allocation to the area was not sufficient and more supplies were needed to meet the demand.

Gwembe district governor, Mr Nicholas Nchimunya will meet traders in Singazongwe to find ways of stepping up the supply of mealie meal.

District executive secretary Mr Henry Munankombwe said the area was in desperate need of mealie meal and that was why the governor wanted to address traders.

Mr Munankombwe said the district had received K5,900 for famine relief and already more than 300 bags of maize had been bought and delivered to various centres.

Ref: 3400/693

## ZAMBIA WARNS OF 'SERIOUS' INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Jan 83 p 1

10-27

**ZAMBIA is heading for "serious" industrial problems if workers' grievances are not properly handled, the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) warned yesterday.**

ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba and general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba sounded the warning in Kabwe when they addressed the Zambia National Union of Teachers (ZNUT) general meeting at Broadway Primary School.

Mr Chiluba told the meeting if the Government "think they know us better, we also know them better."

He assured the meeting that there would be no sellout in the congress, adding: "I will never let workers down. You have a very solid leadership in the ZCTU but you should support us."

Mr Chiluba stressed that when workers protested, they did not advocate chaos but merely brought to light their problems.

Free bargaining usually meant banging tables and calling each other names, "but at the end of the day something is worked out."

He said what the labour movement wanted in the country was to draw a distinction between the lowly paid workers and sorry.

The labour movement wanted to bridge the gap between the "have-nots" and those in the high income bracket

"We want to ensure that those who eat breakfast without having any appetite do not get richer over those who eat with appetite."

Mr Chiluba warned teachers to be more united as the going was getting tough. President Kaunda, having been a teacher, knew their problems and would never neglect them.

In an apparent reference to teachers' poor conditions of service like lack of accommodation, Mr Zimba accused the Government of breaking the

law by failing to make these provisions which were contained in the teaching conditions of service.

He called on teachers to unite "and protest that you are not worth facing these problems. I cannot see any government in the world which

goes on with blinkers and fails to see the problems of workers".

Mr Zimba said the problems workers were facing made them uncomfortable and that they were not prepared to sit idle. The ZCTU would never stop talking "until we see a smiling face of every general worker."

Cheered by the teachers he said: "We have to suffer all consequences on behalf of our members even if it means death. Failing to reason with us cannot entitle us to be called saboteurs. I had seven treason charges against me for nothing."

"Taking Zimba, Chiluba and others out is not solving any problem. Resolve workers problems first and there will be no trouble. Take us anywhere but our stand will not change. Even if there can be torture with bricks all over our bodies, it will not change us."

## SS A. FERTILISER SHORTAGE

THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jan 87 p 2

LACK of packing materials at Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia has caused a shortage of top dressing fertiliser. Central Province Cooperative and Marketing Union general manager Mr Ottman Gondwe has said.

He was commenting on complaints from farmers in the province that their crops were affected badly by lack of this type of fertiliser.

Chief Mailo of Serenje, in particular, complained about this last week and blamed marketing organisations for not supplying fertiliser to farmers in the district.

Mr Gondwe said there was plenty of fertiliser at Kafue but it could not be moved out because of lack of packing materials. He appealed to farmers with second hand packing materials to sell them to the factory.

"People are ready and are crying for top dressing fertiliser immediately it arrives at a depot, they scramble for it."

Mr Gondwe said. He assured farmers that they would get all their fertiliser requirements as soon as a consignment arrived from South Africa.

But he dispelled the complaints from Serenje and said Mumbwa and Serenje had enough. "They have plenty. I have just come from there and I saw it."

He said farmers in areas without sufficient fertiliser should share the little available until enough stocks were received.

IMF SDR TO MEET IMPORT PAYMENTS SHORTFALL

ECONOMIST OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jan 83 p 2

THE International Monetary Fund (IMF) has granted Zambia 34 million Special Drawing Rights (SDR) to meet a shortfall in payments of its imports.

The latest issue of the **IMF Survey**, says the buying relates to an export shortfall experienced in the 12-month period which ended in June last year.

Export receipts for the

shortfall year were seven per cent lower than the average level of earnings for the two preceding years.

Copper, Zambia's principal export, contributed the largest share of the shortfall with smaller shortfalls recorded for cobalt and lead.

The shortfall in all three minerals is attributed to depressed world prices and demand.

Zambia's quota in the fund is SDR 211.5 million and its

outstanding financial obligations to the fund resulting from past operations and transactions now total an equivalent of SDR 545 million, says the report.



PINEAPPLES ROTTING IN MWINILUNGA BECAUSE OF MARKET LACK

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jan 83 p 2

Text/

**PINEAPPLES** worth thousands of Kwacha are going to waste in Mwinilunga because there is no market for them.

Farmers in the area have appealed to the Party and its Government to find markets.

District executive secretary Mr Bernard Lihonde who has just returned from inspecting a development project told a meeting of heads of Government and parastatal bodies in Mwinilunga that more than 120 tonnes of pineapples worth thousands of Kwacha were rotting in the fields every month.

Farmers are concerned over the waste. The most affected parts are in chiefs Ikelenge and Nyakaseya's areas, he said.

"Everywhere I went I was greeted by farmers with angry and sad faces who were complaining about their rotting pineapples. 'I saw the waste with my own eyes. It is a pity,' he said.

Previously Rucom Industry transport delivered the pineapples to the cannery factory but now Rucom is unable to meet the farmers demands.

Cannery manager Mr Fred Chihinga said the factory had only two trucks for all its operations.

This, he explained, made it difficult for Rucom to buy all the fruit and reach farmers at the right time. — Zana.

# MINISTER ANNOUNCES REVOCATION OF BEEF PRICE CONTROLS

THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jan 83 p 1

PRICES of meat products are expected to shoot up following the decision by the Government to ease controls on beef prices.

Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Clement Mwananshiku has announced in the latest Government Gazette that the Control of Goods Act in terms of beef prices had been revoked.

The revocation order was signed on January 19.

It is now anticipated that the prices of meat products such as sausages and polonies will rise.

The revocation of controls on the prices of beef is the latest development in a series of price increases affecting a number of essential commodities.

## Increased

Mr Mwananshiku announced that the prices of

goods in Zambia were to be increased following the Government's decision to revamp the price control mechanism and allow private and parastatal companies to charge economic prices.

He said the price control regulations on a number of items would be revoked.

This meant that companies were now free to hike prices without referring to the price controller for approval.

Among the items affected are beer, cooking oil, rice and pharmaceutical products whose prices have since been increased.

Justifying the Government's decision, Mr Mwananshiku said the price mechanism had worked against the decentralisation of industries to rural areas as their capacity to develop had been inhibited by uneconomic prices.

FAMILIES IN TWO AREAS OF MKUMBWA EAST FACE STARVATION

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 16 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] MORE than 3,000 families in Shibuyunji and Shikatende areas in Mumbwa east will starve unless the Party and its Government acts fast to help them.

A district council meeting held on December 27 chaired by Mumbwa acting district governor Mr Chiyumbu Miyanda resolved to appeal to Namboard, for emergency maize supplies to the local depot in the area but there has been no response.

Councillor for Kalundu ward four Mr Seta Shatontolo said the food situation in the area was deteriorating and help should not be delayed.

In an interview with the **Sunday Times** yesterday, Mr Shatontolo said the matter was discussed at the last district council meeting after persistent representations from villagers about acute food shortage.

Because of poor rainfall last season most families had poor harvests.

The last two months had been particularly difficult for most families and those who had money were now travelling to Lusaka to buy mealie meal.

Namboard should send at least 4,000 bags of maize to its depot at Shibuyunji.

Mr Shatontolo said from visits he had made to 83 villages which make up his ward he knew most people were threatened with starvation.

He did not know whether the acting governor had taken up the issue.

CSA: 3400/680

## BOTSH ELECTED PRESIDENT OF ANCC

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Jan 83 pp 1, 7

[Text] HARARE businessman Mr Abner Botsh (46) is the first president of the new Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce (ZNCC). He was elected by 581 votes to 30 for his opponent, Dr Isaac Samuriwo.

There were four spoilt ballot papers and 611 votes cast in the election at Harare's Harry Margolis Hall. Voting was supervised by officials of the Ministry of Trade and Commerce. The Deputy Minister, Mr John Landau, was present.

Mr Charlie Harrison was elected deputy president. He served for two years as deputy president of Accoz and is a Bulawayo businessman.

The vice-presidents are Mr Ernest Chiweshe (586 votes), a former Accoz member, a barrister and a former vice-president of the Harare Chamber of Commerce; Mr Raphael Chitrin (567), Accoz vice-president for the past three years and head of a family business in Bulawayo, and Alderman Chaagun Kidia from Kadoma (554), a vice-president of Accoz for the past three years.

Afterwards Mr Botsh said there were three things his new organisation wanted to see:

- Orderly fuel distribution;
- A pricing policy taking into account the differing costs of urban and rural businessmen, and

● The setting up of specialist committees whose chairmen would be announced this week.

"There is no use a retailer in Zimunya charging the same price as a retailer in Samora Machel Avenue, because their expenses in bringing the items into the shops are not similar," he said.

The Ministry of Industry and Energy Development should devise an orderly system of distributing fuel and a way to end queues.

The business community was committed to work with the Government in developing the country. "We are quite prepared to assist the Government. But we do not want to be passengers who are criticised on political platforms because we have a very important role to play."

Mr Botsh said he intended to express the views of the business community very strongly and rigidly.

Dr Samuriwo said he wanted to see black and white businessmen united. "It is our duty to go out to the rural areas and unite all the business people."

"I wish the man who is elected today to be a leader who will unite all businessmen, big and small."

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Cde Richard Hove, in a statement read by Mr Landau, said it had been his intention, and that of the

Government, to see the establishment of a single body representing the opinions and wishes of commerce in Zimbabwe and with whom Government could discuss and negotiate on matters affecting policies.

He was disappointed, he said, that many small businessmen had not been able to cast their votes because of various reasons.

"I am fully aware that some of these reasons are real and also that some are contrived by persons, who, for their own selfish reasons and ends, do not want the successful creation of a national chamber except on their own terms."

"Disunity impedes progress and it is only through a unified national chamber of commerce that Government will have access to the views of the broadest spectrum of the commercial sector," Cde Hove said.

But Professor Stanlake Samkange, Zucco's leader, said his members would now have to individually join the new organisation if they wanted.

"I congratulate Accoz on becoming the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce and my good wishes go to Mr Botsh," he said.

## Worry Over Business Body Poll

**THE Zimbabwe United Chambers of Commerce is disturbed by the "twist" in the run-up to the elections for a national body representing all the country's businessmen.**

Zucco's treasurer-general, Dr Sikhanyiso Ndlovu, said in a statement his organisation was unhappy about the process toward registering all businessmen nationally.

He said that at the last committee meeting the three business organisations it had been agreed that each organisation should take responsibility for the registration of its members. It was also decided that the Ministry of Trade and Commerce should control elections for the new Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce.

Cde Ndlovu said instead, last week demanded receipt books and membership cards of all separate unions

and said that all Zucco or ZCC members had to come to Harare to register for ZNCC membership.

"Meanwhile, Accoz members were being registered on the spot, he said.

Cde Ndlovu urged the Ministry of Trade and Commerce to intervene and have receipt books and membership cards released.

"Such activities are undermining Zimbabwe's economic image at home and abroad and scare away foreign investment.

"Zucco would like to encourage a good economic climate and a good Zimbabwe image abroad to stimulate investment," said Cde Ndlovu.

CSO: 3400/690

## LOSS OF SKILL LABOR CONTINUES

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 Jan 83 p 7

[Text] THERE was a significant drop in the number of both emigrants from and immigrants to Zimbabwe in the first ten months of 1982, but the drain of manpower in most categories of skilled labour continued during the period.

According to latest statistics published by the Government, 16% fewer people emigrated from Zimbabwe between January and October, 1982, than in the same period in 1981. There was a 9% fall in the number of immigrants.

A total of 15 296 people left the country during the 10-month period in 1982, while 6 422 settled here, a deficit of 8 874. The United Kingdom was the most common country of origin of immigrants during the period, accounting for 1 820 new residents. Zambia was the next largest source of immigrants, with 1 404 people.

In certain employment categories more workers came into the country than emigrated during the 10-month period, while other areas experienced a serious deficit of skilled manpower.

In the (male) professional, technical and related fields, which includes scientists, doctors, teachers and engineers, 902 workers left the country while 1 091 immigrated. Some 62 doctors settled in Zimbabwe during the ten-month period while 31 emigrated; and 226 engineers came in, while 224 left the country.

The administrative and clerical fields experienced the most serious loss of skilled manpower between January and October, as 492 administrative and managerial workers emigrated, while only 156 settled in the country. In the clerical and related field 1 261 workers left the country, while only 48 immigrated.

In the category of technical trades, which includes motor mechanics, mechanical engineering workers, electricians, aircraft and mining workers, 1 661 people emigrated between January and October, while only 469 workers in these professions entered the country. Two hundred motor mechanics left the country during the ten months, while only 52 settled in Zimbabwe, and 403 mechanical engineering workers left while only 109 settled here. Almost twice as many electricians emigrated than settled in Zimbabwe, with 216 leaving and 109 immigrating.

The Government figures indicate that there has also been a drop in the number of former residents of Zimbabwe who emigrated and have now returned. Between January and October last year 1 223 immigrants were actually returning Zimbabwe residents, compared with 2 080 for the same period in 1981. During the whole of 1982, 2 261 former residents migrated back to Zimbabwe.

## BRIEFS

FUEL REVENUE DROPS--While the petrol companies and service stations are losing massive amounts of revenue as a result of the present fuel shortage, the Government itself is losing about \$2 million a month in lost excise duty. Reliable estimates of petrol and diesoline being sold at present indicate a drop in sales of five million litres a month of petrol and eight million litres a month of diesoline for December and January, compared with the same months, a year ago--when a similar, though less severe shortage occurred. It is estimated that petrol sales are down to 16 million litres in each month, and diesoline sales to a similar figure. With excise duty on blend petrol being 34,4 cents a litre this indicates a shortfall in duty receipts of \$1,7 million a month under present circumstances. Excise duties from diesoline at 2,8 cents a litre will fall by \$224 000 a month. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 Jan 83 p 1]

EMIGRATION HITS SMALL CENTRES--According to emigration statistics published by the government last week, the smaller centres of Zimbabwe were the worst-hit by emigration last year, with Redcliff, Mutare and Kadoma losing the most people to emigration for their size. Between January and October, 1982, 269 people emigrated from Redcliff while only 11 immigrants settled there. Mutare lost 503 people through emigration, with only 86 new immigrants, and 315 people left Kadoma while only 67 immigrants settled there. Masvingo and Kwekwe both lost 74% more people to emigration than they gained by immigration, and in Gweru, where 558 people emigrated, only 155 immigrants settled during the ten-month period. Harare lost 7 346 people to emigration during the same period while 3 983 new residents settled in the city, and 2 970 people emigrated from Bulawayo while almost 1 000 new immigrants settled there. According to the emigration figures South Africa was by far the most common destination for emigrants from Zimbabwe last year, with 9 455 out of a total of 15 296, or 61% of all emigrants, heading for that country between January and October last year. Malawi, which received 1 531 Zimbabwean immigrants during the same period, was the next most popular destination for emigrants, while 1 502 people migrated to the United Kingdom. Just over 700 Zimbabweans settled in Australia during the ten months, and Zambia, the United States and Canada were the next most common destinations for emigrants. Most immigrants to the country during the ten months came from the United Kingdom, 1 820 out of a total of 6 422. Zambia was the next largest source of immigrants, 1 404, and 653 people migrated to this country from South Africa during the ten months. Malawi, from which 571 people emigrated,

was the next largest source of new immigrants. Of the total of 6 422 immigrants who entered the country during the period, 5 052 were new immigrants, 1 223 were returning residents and the rest were temporary residents. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 Jan 83 p 7]

RECORD 'HERALD' SALES--THE HERALD set a circulation record in the last six months of last year, selling an average of 114 629 copies a day. In the same period in 1981 the circulation was 96 719 a day and in the first six months it was 106 989 a day.--Herald Reporter. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 83 p 1]

SHANA JOINS ZANU (PF)--A leading Zapu member in Victoria Falls, Cde Jonathan Shana, has left the party to join ZANU (PF). Cde Shana, the son of Chief Shana in the Jambezi communal area, was Zapu's district treasurer in Victoria Falls. He handed in his Zapu card for destruction and said that he would urge other Zapu members to do the same. Cde Fedlix Psacayi, the district's information and publicity secretary, said Cde Shana had joined because he agreed with ZANU (PF) policies. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Jan 83 p 5]

CSO: 3400/675

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